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ANGLO-AMERICAN PARISH IN MANILA, P. I.

Now that Bishop Brent, first P. E. Bishop of the Philippine Islands, with two missionaries, is to assume charge of the Anglo-American Parish in Manila, it will relieve the headquarters of the D. P. I. there of the supervision it has had ever since the organization of the parish by Chaplain Peirce and a board of trustees in 1890. Liberal donations from the United States, with offerings at services, etc., have raised the sum of \$15,000, with which the board of trustees has purchased the site for a cathedral on the Calle Nozalea, adjoining the residence of the British Consul. When Chaplain Peirce returned to the United States in October, 1900, he was succeeded by Chaplain C. S. Walkley, U. S. A., who has had full charge of the Anglo-American Parish in addition to his numerous duties as Chaplain of the First Reserve Hospital, and the United States morgue in Manila. These duties naturally precluded much parochial visiting, the varied events such as baptisms, marriages, and burials have been fulfilled, the many demands upon the Chaplain showing the loyalty of the people to the rites of the Church while so far from home.

Some of the services are historical. During the last seven months it has been the sorrowful duty of Chaplain Walkley to hold memorial services for two rulers of the Anglo-Saxon race, the first being Her Majesty, the late Queen of England, the other our own beloved President, William McKinley. Prayers were tearfully said in memory of the noble Queen, and in earnest appeal for Mrs. McKinley, to whom the hearts of her people went out in yearning sympathy for her great sorrow and bereavement. The chapel was filled to its utmost capacity at both services by Army and Navy headquarters and staff, Civil Commission, British Consulate, and others, that for the Queen being made notable by the presence of the Indian subjects, who came

in a body robed in the white costume of mourning. The service was reported officially from the office of the British Consul, Sir Harford, who later sent the following officially to Chaplain Walkley:

Foreign Office, April 17, 1901.

Sir: I have laid before the King your despatch of the 4th of February, in which you report the sympathy and consideration shown by the United States authorities at Manila on the occasion of the deeply lamented death of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and transmit an account of the service held in the Episcopal Church on the day of her Majesty's funeral. I have received the King's commands to request that you will convey His most sincere thanks to His Excellency, the Military Governor, His Excellency the Admiral, the President of the Philippine Commission, and the ecclesiastical authorities, and others, who have so kindly given expression to their sorrow, and also to the Reverend Charles Walkley, chaplain to the garrison, for his eloquent and impressive sermon. His Majesty highly appreciates these marks of sympathy in the heavy loss which has fallen upon him and his subjects. I am, etc.

To H. B. M. Consul, Manila.

LANSDOWNE.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SERVICE.

A Parliamentary paper shows that during the year, from April 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901, the vessels employed on transport service made 142 voyages to South Africa, either from England or ports in the Mediterranean, carrying 3,179 officers, 79,655 men, and 21,225 horses. None of the vessels was wrecked or came to grief in any way, but 1,200 horses were lost during transit. For the conveyance of mules the ships engaged made 41 passages, carrying 42,000 animals, out of which 1,407 were lost. In the conveyance of horses and cobs from America, Austria, and Australia the vessels made 90 passages, 72,214 animals being carried out, of which 2,936 were lost, inclusive of 903 horses lost by the wreck of the Suffolk, the only vessel of the horse transports which was wrecked. From Australia Colonial contingents, consisting of 126 officers, 2,184 men, with 2,570 horses, were carried, four passages being made. From July 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900, 7,566 officers, 192,089 men, 59,073 horses and 32,678 mules were carried in 351 voyages. This is a grand total of 284,809 officers and men, and 234,039 animals carried in 628 voyages.

PASSENGERS ON THE CROOK.

The following is a complete list of persons going as passengers to Manila on the transport Crook which left New York City, Dec. 5, exclusive of troops: Brigadier General Bates, Paymaster General, U. S. A.; two daughters of General Bates; Mrs. C. F. Humphrey, two daughters, two sons, one child; Mrs. J. P. Sanger and daughter, Mrs. A. C. Markley, Mrs. C. L. Davis, Mrs. H. B. Osgood, two daughters, one child; Mrs. Grote Hutchinson, Major H. C. Carbaugh, Artillery Corps; Mrs. Godfrey, wife of Colonel Godfrey; Mrs. Narcissa McDill and companion, Mrs. F. M. Kemp, Mrs. H. A. Eberlie and daughter, Lieut. Col. H. G. Hennisee, 11th Cav.; Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav.; Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav.; Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. V. La S. Rockwell, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. D. Smith, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. F. Cox, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. N. Parsons, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. R. M. Parker, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.; Capt. C. H. Bonesteel, 27th Inf.; Capt. C. F. Crane, 27th Inf.; Capt. L. B. Simonds, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Rubichon, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. A.

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The British Military authorities are reported to be seriously concerned because of the increasing unwillingness of young men to accept commissions in the Army. They cannot expect, the Army and Navy Gazette tells us, "that there will be any great rush into a Service which notoriously is miserably underpaid, which is subject to grievous disabilities, and which is to be further unnecessarily—we say it advisedly—harrassed to attain the ideals of *quid-nunc*, and new masters with extravagant aims. Added to this are the old inconveniences of frequent exile, irksome service and constantly recurring danger to life." The British youth must differ from our own if this last factor counts much in their calculations concerning the Military Service. The desire for adventure, without much concern as to risks accompanying it, are a powerful stimulus to the ambition of young men to enter the Army. British experiences should give us warning, however, that it may be possible to push the demands of the "higher education" too far.

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Another evidence of the increasing touchiness of the Berlin press on all matters concerning German dignity or the German Army appears in the utterances of the newspapers of that city with reference to the publication of the letters which General Voyron, commanding the French forces in China, addressed to Count von Waldersee, "Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces," during the occupation of Pekin. Just what there is in these letters to provoke the wrath and suspicion of the Berlin editors is not clear. So far as the ordinary observer can see they are harmless and insignificant, not to say commonplace. It is true that General Voyron praises "the humanity and justice" of the French troops, but surely that cannot be construed as offensive to the commanders of other foreign forces, each of whom was at liberty to say as much for his own. Nor is there anything in General Voyron's missives to indicate that he was moved by a desire to reflect upon the character or purpose of the Germans, the English, the Americans, the Russians, or the Japanese. The Berlin newspapers are resolved, however, that he was actuated by sinister motives. One of them is confident that he meant to frame an indictment against the German troops, and holds that his letters "amount to an audacious provocation," while the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten solemnly points out that these letters show that "the French are and will remain the hereditary foes of our nation, and the more polished forms which intercourse assumes in periods of tranquillity ought to foster no delu-

sions on this score in the German mind." All this, of course, is rough on General Voyron, who, so far as his letters show, had no thought of wounding anybody, but it is meat, drink, and fresh air to the Berlin editors, to whom military sensationalism is the very breath of life. They need it in their business, and sometimes, as in this case, they get it at the cost of making themselves ridiculous.

A stated meeting of the Michigan Commandery M. O. L. L., was held at Detroit, Dec. 7. A paper by E. T. Carrington, entitled "Reminiscences of the Civil War," with a poem, was read. The meeting wound up as an experience meeting—reminiscences by companions present. The following candidate for membership was elected: Brevet Lieut. Col. Richard Austin Watts. Address, Adrian, Mich., late captain, 17th Regiment, Mich. Vol. Inf. At the meeting of the Commandery, held Nov. 7th inst., the following were elected as companions: Col. Frank J. Hecker, Detroit; Major Geo. H. Hopkins, Detroit; Capt. Benj. S. Harrower, Detroit; Lieut. O. C. Townsend, Hubbardston. The Commander announces with profound sorrow the death of Companion Gen. James E. Pittman, the last of the Third Class Members of this Commandery, who died Nov. 11th inst., at Detroit, and appoints Companions Gen. H. R. Mizner, Gen. H. L. Chipman, Gen. L. S. Trowbridge as committee to prepare and submit to the Commandery a suitable tribute to his memory.

The coaling of Army transports at Nagasaki, Japan, is one of the most interesting sights of a voyage, the coaling being done by about 400 Japanese men and women very quickly and by manual labor alone, no mechanical device of any kind being used. Coal barges are run up along each side of the transport. Every opening is used to receive coal, while lines of women are formed on ladders and along the decks to pass coal in baskets from one to another. This view shows the strong, red-checked, little, bright-eyed Japanese women passing coal from the line formed from the coal boat, up a ladder over the side to the deck. These women work with great speed. A Japanese contractor, as soon as a transport or steamer arrives, quickly measures the bunker space to fill. He then contracts for the coal, and in less than three hours has about four hundred Japanese men and women loading coal from a dozen boats into the vessel.

Naval experts in Europe are interested in the new Italian first-class battleship Benedetto Brin, just launched at Naples, the sister ship to the Regina Margherita, launched last May at Spezia. Her chief dimensions are: Length, 138.65 metres, including the ram; between perpendiculars, 130 metres; extreme breadth, 23.30 metres; draught, 8.21 metres; displacement, 13,426 tons. The armor consists of a belt 15 centimetres thick amidship, and 10 centimetres thick fore and aft. The armored

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Athletic development at West Point, at Annapolis, among the enlisted men of the army, and among the enlisted men of the navy, will be described and commented upon by Captain Richmond P. Davis, Captain E. L. King, Lieutenant Martin Trench and others.

But diversity is the key-note of the OUTING policy. So this January number will have, besides other features, plenty of stirring adventure: "On the Frontier with the Indians," illustrated by Frederic Remington; "With the White Wolf of the North;" "After Kangaroos in Queensland;" "After Wild Horses in Australia;" and so on.

For the man with the gun there will be plenty of shooting; shooting deer in Colorado; ptarmigan in Canada; ducks along the Columbia; bob-cats in Texas; papabotte in Louisiana, and more likewise.

Of animal stories "The Taking of the Beaver" will be the first of a series on "The Story of the Trapper," which will begin with the January issue. "Do Animals Think?" and "Collectors and Collections of Pistols" are both absorbingly interesting, and the latter article will be illustrated with six full pages of striking plates.

Caspar Whitney will, as usual, have his say on current sporting matters under the caption, "The Sportsman's Viewpoint."

To be sure of obtaining this number, Army and Navy men should send their orders now to the OUTING Publishing Company, 239 Fifth Avenue, New York. Twenty-five cents a copy.

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We would suggest to our esteemed contemporary of
England, the London Engineer, that it will save some
type setting and avoid an exhaustive demand upon its
"d's" if it will omit that letter from the name of our
President and call him Roosevelt.

Reviewing Admiral Melville's annual report, a repre-
sentative of the engineering profession, the London Engi-
neer, has some sensible remarks on the subject of the
attempt to create a sort of half horse, half alligator
naval officer who is equally at home on the quarter-
deck and in the engine room. The Engineer says: "Ad-
miral Melville is confident that if energetic action is taken
everything will come right in time. We cannot share his
optimism. It is impossible to deny that the life led by the
engineer is dirty and unpleasant and laborious as com-
pared with that of the line officer. Dozens of young
men can be found willing to enter the executive branch
of the Service for one who will take the engine room.
What are really needed in the engine room are men with
a vocation, men who like to be engineers, not men who
mortally hate the engine-room and all belonging to it.
It is, of course, highly desirable that every fighting offi-
cer should be an engineer; but there are many things
desirable which are also unattainable, and we think that
this is one of them. We do not think that the pres-
ence in an engine room of men who take not the small-
est interest in mechanics or the steam engine can be
conducive to efficiency. It appears to us that there must
be among engineers a considerable number of men who,
being engineers first, would be good executive officers, sec-
ondly, and that there must be, on the other hand, men
who, being good executive officers first, would, secondly,
not find the engine room life distasteful. Such men
might with advantage fill both positions. But compul-
sory service in the engine room for every officer introduces
a very radical change indeed. And it may happen that if
what now appears to be in a sense optional is made
compulsory, not only will the engine rooms be depleted,
but the quarter decks also. This seems to us to be a
very serious consideration which Admiral Melville appears
to have overlooked. Men will not enter the Navy at all
if service in the engine room is made compulsory."

Referring to a recent suggestion in these columns that
the National Guard might be brought into closer harmony
with the regular military establishment by providing it
with theoretical and practical instruction at the hands
of Regular Army officers, a correspondent offers the
excellent suggestion that this work might properly be
allotted to old and capable non-commissioned officers, thus
placing those officers in the way to obtain their due re-
ward for long and faithful service. There is a large
number of non-commissioned officers in the Army whose
fitness for this task is beyond all question, men whose
knowledge of soldier and company drill, extended order,
camp life, guard duty, care of arms, and other details of
the Service would be of enormous benefit in the training
of Militia organizations. To employ these hardy, experi-
enced soldiers for the purpose indicated would not only
give the National Guard precisely the sort of instructors
it needs, but would stimulate the hope and effort of prom-
ising young non-commissioned officers in the Regular
Service. We do not doubt that a veteran instruction
corps, composed of non-commissioned officers of proved
ability and experience, would be of great and lasting ad-
vantage to the National Guard as well as to the Army it-
self.

Navy and Army Illustrated continues its history of
quarrels in the British Naval Service with the story
of the Keppel and Palisser controversy. This occurred
during the trial of Burke and led to riots here, after
the acquittal of Keppel by a court-martial and to
mutinous conduct on the part of admirals who refused
to serve because they considered that Keppel had been
ill-treated by the Tory Government. Within two years
Keppel, who had before been the populace idol, was
the object of sneers all over the country as the Cautious
Lee shore. The great Revolutionary and Napoleonic
wars furnished their contribution to the stock of naval
quarrels, but they were in the main family affairs, and
attracted comparatively little attention outside. Then
there was Cochrane's outbreak against Gambier, the
unpleasantness between Lord Vincent and Sir Howe
Popham and the violent quarrel between Lord St. Vin-
cent and Sir John Orde, the fruits of a long blockade,
aggravated by the nagging propensities of the Com-
mander-in-Chief.

Concerning the statement that the Russian painter,
Verestchagin, has come here to paint a picture of San
Juan Hill in which the most conspicuous figures are to be
the Rough Riders, a correspondent says: "The heroism of
Kent's Division, Hawkins's Brigade, and the dead of the
6th, 16th, 13th, 8th, and 24th Regulars, who cap-
tured Fort San Juan, the chief stronghold, must not be
forgotten or dimmed by wrongful depicting of history."

Some discussion is likely to arise over the discovery
that as a result of the full speed trials of the torpedo
boats of the Thornton class the plating over the propel-
lors has become considerably injured and it is probable
that the portion of hull involved will be re-enforced
before the vessels are commissioned for actual service. The
cause of this partial failure is a question of much interest
which up to the present time has not received a satisfac-
tory solution.

One of the humors of the Meade court-martial recalls
the story of Col. Davie Crockett, who reported, after a
visit to the White House, that General Jackson was
the most polite man he ever met. When he handed out
the bottle for a guest he turned his back upon it and
left his friend free to measure out his drink according to
his own discretion.

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Much relief is felt among naval officers at the favorable outcome of the Tilley court-martial at Pago-Pago, because of the fact that generally where vague charges have been preferred against a naval officer abroad the officer has either been convicted or the verdict has been indeterminate. There being no opportunity to "talk back," the suspicion of impropriety has affected the reputation of the accused. The high character of the Tilley Court forestalls all criticism of the finding, and the great benefit to the Service at large from this result will be far-reaching. It is difficult to understand why the Government should have been put to the expense of this trial and an excellent officer subjected to the mortification of defending himself against charges brought by some gossiping missionary. The word of an officer should certainly be good against even that of a missionary, and missionary standards are not necessarily those provided for by the Navy Regulations. There seems to be a special fear at Washington of doing the right thing when action is likely to give offense to religious societies of any kind. This is shown by the somewhat humiliating position in which the Government has permitted itself to be placed by the friends of the missionary, Miss Stone, captured by Bulgarian brigands. In the days of Preble, Dale, Hull, Decatur, and Bainbridge the United States was accustomed to answer brigand demands for ransom with cannon balls. A member of the Tilley Court, it will be remembered, while in China was himself made the victim of a woman's gossip. It is the duty of the Department, and it ought to be its pleasure, to defend its officers to the last extremity against the carping and criticism of civilian purists, who regard themselves as having a Divine commission to regulate the affairs of other people. If brought before a civil court upon unjust charges an officer would have his remedy in a claim for damages against his accuser. He has no such redress when the Department itself proceeds against him by ordering a court-martial.

It is seldom so fine a ceremony has been witnessed as that of the review of the 7th United States Cavalry, given at Columbia Barracks, Havana, Cuba, Nov. 26 last, and the officers and men of this splendidly drilled Cavalry regiment certainly did themselves proud. The reviewing officer was Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th Regiment of National Guard of New York City, who was on a visit to Cuba with Mrs. Dyer. The cavalrymen were handsomely formed with Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly in command, and the superior bearing of the regiment was at once evident. The march past of the several troops was beautifully done. That the regiment could acquit itself just as praiseworthy in the more practical work of the drill book Colonel Edgerly demonstrated by putting his command through a working drill, which proved a superb exhibition. Man and beast seemed to be in absolute unison, and the ease and dash with which movements at a walk, trot, and gallop were executed was almost marvelous. After the regimental drill, the ability of the cavalrymen was still further exemplified by a squadron drill under Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, followed by a drill by Troop G in command of Capt. Selah R. H. Tompkins. The movements could hardly have been excelled. Colonel Dyer was later most pleasantly entertained at the quarters of Lieutenant Colonel Edgerly, and was introduced to the various officers at the post.

A meeting of the Association of Naval Militias of the United States were held on Dec. 7 and 8, on board the New Hampshire, the headquarters of the 1st Naval

Battalion at New York City. Discussions were held on the bill introduced by Congressman Foss, of Illinois, which provides for the organization of a National Naval reserve. Various naval militia organizations were represented, as follows: California, Lieutenant Commander White; Connecticut, Commander Averill and Lieutenant Lewis; Maryland, Commander Geer; Massachusetts, Captain Buffington, Lieutenant Commander Edgar, and Lieutenants Lincoln, Goodrich, Borden, Dexter and Marshall; Michigan, Commander Hendrie; New Jersey, Commander Irving and Commander Potter; New York, Captain J. W. Miller, Commander Franklin, Lieutenant Commanders Fry, Beach and Ford, and Lieutenants Robinson and Townsend; Ohio, Lieutenant Yost, and Pennsylvania, Commander Beschenberger, Lieutenant Commander W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., represented the Navy Department. The meetings were presided over by Captain Miller, of New York. Lieutenant Commander Southerland presented the views of the Navy Department in regard to the question, and after some discussion the Foss bill, with several modifications, was endorsed. These modifications are on lines suggested by President Roosevelt in his message. The question of taking steps toward abolishing the rank of naval cadet in the Navy, and substituting in its place the rank of midshipman, was considered.

According to the reports received at the War Department the recent tests at Hilton Head of the new pneumatic gun, under the auspices of the Board of Army Officers, were very satisfactory. It was shown that the gun has a range of 6,000 yards. Eight projectiles, loaded with explosive gelatine, were fired. Six of them exploded upon impact and threw columns of water into the air. Two were fixed with time fuses. If they were exploded it was at such a depth under the water that there was not any disturbance discernable. The explosive charges ranged from 50 to 200 pounds of nitrogelatin. Five dummies were fired to test speed. The Government required that they should be discharged in twenty minutes. The time taken to fire them was ten and one-half minutes. Forty dummies of 1,180 pounds each were then fired as an endurance test. There was no hitch in the program. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications does not favor pneumatic guns of any type and has reported against the use of such guns by the Army. The principal reason given is that such guns require the maintenance of a large compressed air plant. The board does not believe that guns of this pattern would prove of great use to the Army.

The new floating dry dock at New Orleans, La., in the presence of the entire board of examiners, of which Captain Converse, U. S. N., is President, was on Dec. 4 sunk to a depth of 22 feet 9 inches above the keel and bilgeblock. The dock was sunk twice, and on each occasion it was submerged and raised to the utter satisfaction of the board and the officials of the Maryland Steel Company, the firm that built it. A couple of days later, however, when an attempt was made to sink the dock deeper, it was found some obstruction was underneath which prevented the desired submersion. A diver was employed to make an examination of the river bottom under the dock. He reported that a sunken coal barge about two-thirds full of coal was lying directly under the dock and that the whole of it runs parallel to that structure. According to the diver's reports this wreck now under the dock did not drift there lately, but has been in its present position for a number of years. In order to remove the wreck the big dock will have to be moved from its present mooring, and the docking of the Sterling and Illinois will be delayed a week or more.

As a result of G. O. 312, Division of the Philippines, which directs that all enlisted men whose service expires prior to Jan. 1, 1902 and who do not intend to re-enlist, or who do not intend to remain in the islands, proceed to Manila for transportation to the United States, the 20th Infantry and several other regiments are practically disorganized, especially as a majority of the non-commissioned are among the men to be discharged. Including the men sent back to the States, the 20th Infantry loses 600 men, thus reducing its full strength to about 600 men. Its effective strength is much less than that number. Had the regiment gone back to the States as anticipated, the bulk of this loss would have been saved to it, the efficiency of the regiment maintained, and much injustice to old soldiers avoided. The changed conditions in the Philippines have doubtless rendered it necessary to keep what is left of the regiment until troops come from the States to relieve it. The order relating to the discharge of the men of the 20th Infantry appears elsewhere in this issue.

It has developed this week that the contract for the large number of disappearing gun carriages made by General Buffington just prior to his retirement as Chief of Ordnance was made under orders from the Secretary of War. Over a year ago the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications recommended that no further contracts for disappearing gun carriages be made, but Mr. Root has never, up to the present time, taken any action on the recommendation. It was, therefore, wholly within the province of General Buffington to have made the contract even without the direct orders of Secretary Root to do so. It is believed at the War Department that Mr. Root's action in respect to this last

contract indicates that he rather favors the contention of the Ordnance Department in favor of the disappearing type of carriage. The fact that he has never acted upon the adverse recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in the matter certainly shows at least that he is undecided. General Miles, who is President of the board, will take this matter of disappearing carriages up with the Secretary and endeavor to get an expression of opinion which would tend to settle the question.

Major General MacArthur, who has recently been stationed in Washington on duty as a member of the board on brevets and the board on Army posts, has been ordered to Denver, Colo., and to the command of the Department of Colorado. General Merriam was the former commanding officer of this department. Since his retirement the department has been under the command of a junior officer. The new assignment of General MacArthur does not relieve him of his duty as a member of the Army post board. This board has taken a recess until January 10, when it will again meet at the War Department. Up to the present time the board has not considered the question of uniform changes, and it now seems more than probable that General Miles will make his recommendations in this matter direct to the Secretary of War.

Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, has made a thorough investigation of the reports that the engines of the battleship Illinois, now at New Orleans, are defective. The investigation has been extremely satisfactory and has shown that there was no substantial ground for the criticism of these engines. The appearance of some cracks in the flange of the high pressure cylinder was the only foundation for the reports, and a board was appointed to examine into the matter. Chief Engineer Griffin, of the Illinois, has made a report stating that the engines of the Illinois are all right. The cracks were found to be what is commonly known as shrinkage cracks, resulting from the cooling of the metal after casting, and do not constitute a defect in the engines.

Twenty-one gunboats for service in the waters of the Philippine Archipelago are to be constructed by direction of the Philippine authorities and will be placed under the Revenue Cutter Service. It is understood, however, that the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department will prepare the plans for the vessels, and that they will be built in Japan. Admiral Bowles says that there are no facilities in the Philippines for the construction of the gunboats. In his opinion these vessels should be built at American shipyards and sent to the Philippines. It is not at all likely, however, that this will be done, as the expense and risk of sending the ships across the Pacific would be exceedingly great.

Among the more recent orders issued by the Bureau of Navigation few will give more general satisfaction than those assigning Comdr. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., to duty in the office of Naval War Records and the library. Commander Hawley is no novice in Department routine, and will be remembered as having served a tour of duty in the Bureau of Navigation in charge of the branch of enlisted personnel previous to and during the Spanish War. He has recently been detached from command of the U. S. T. S. Hartford, and will probably make not more than one more cruise under his present commission. He is number fifty-six on the present roster of line officers with the rank of commander.

The U. S. Vicksburg was safely moored in her mud dock at Niuchwang, China, on Nov. 20. The fears expressed that she might not reach her dock before the ice set in, and that she might consequently not be able to dock at all, were groundless, as our Navy officers are not taking any chances of being frozen out all winter. The cable facilities near Niuchwang are very poor and accounted for the absence of information as to the Vicksburg's whereabouts.

Secretary Root this week made an allotment of \$40,000 for the establishment at Fort Totten, N. Y., of the School of Submarine Defense. The expenditure of this sum will be left to the discretion of the Chief of Artillery and the commanding officer at the school. It will be used for the purchase of instruments and material necessary for the instruction of officers and men in submarine defense matters.

The standardization trials of the U. S. S. Decatur were carried out over the Government course at Barren Island the first of the week, and the full-speed two-hour trials will follow as soon as practicable. Following these latter tests the Decatur will return to the yard of the contractor and be put in condition for acceptance by the Navy Department.

We have received this week a very handy manual containing regulation rules as to discipline and code of general rules for the Philippine Constabulary, compiled by their chief, Capt. Henry T. Allen, 6th U. S. Cav., and approved by the Civil Governor.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The reports of Major General Chaffee, of which we presented a synopsis last week, and the reports by the heads of the staff departments accompanying it present a more comprehensive survey of the scope and effect of American military operations in the Philippines than has appeared in any former publication. Gen. Chaffee has studied the situation with a degree of thoroughness unsurpassed by any preceding commander, and his recommendation that "no further material reduction of troops be made before Jan. 1, 1903" will be accepted as the mature judgment of an officer who knows precisely what he is talking about. Further light, upon prevailing conditions in the islands can be had from the following extracts taken at random from the reports of General Chaffee's staff officers:

An instance of the difficulty encountered in conducting operations in the islands appears in the report of Col. S. W. Groesbeck, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., Judge Advocate. He is convinced that the suppression of brigandage among the natives will be one of the most trying problems that the American authorities will have to deal with in the future. He predicts an increase in trials by military commissions because of the waning cause of the insurrection, which is no longer able to give immunity to criminals charged with violating the laws of war. "With the military arm left free to deal with this question of brigandage under the tried methods of martial law," says Colonel Groesbeck, "there could be no doubt of the final suppression of these marauders; but the incoming of a civil form of government so complicates the situation that experience with new and untried methods must be awaited before any reliable forecast can be made whether this very necessary work will be retarded or expedited."

Colonel Groesbeck's report shows that the trials by military commissions and courts-martial during the year included 305 murder cases, which were noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as they occurred. The victims of these crimes included 14 Americans. The methods of the Filipino murderer are described as particularly atrocious, as the reports published here from time to time have shown. In some cases women, children and sick men are beaten to death with stones and clubs. Victims who offer resistance are frequently hacked to pieces with bolos, others are burned alive and some are drowned. The murderers become wildly excited while committing their crimes and their ferocity is frightful.

One gets a large sense of the range of American operations in the Orient from the report of Col. C. A. Woodruff, A. G. C., U. S. A., Chief Commissary. During the period covered by this report the command to be supplied extended from the Great Wall of China on the North to the island of Borneo on the south and the Island of Guam on the east. There were 480 stations to provide for, not counting the troops in China and the prisoners at Guam. Scattered through the region thus described, and remote from meat and vegetables, were nearly 100,000 persons, including 68,000 troops and 3,000 officers, who had to be fed and who were supplied promptly and abundantly from a single base 7,000 miles away. In many instances these supplies were poled in small boats up narrow streams, hauled in carts over almost impassable roads or packed on mule back over tortuous mountain ranges through a hostile country, some of the posts being more distant from Manila in point of time than Manila is from Washington. The stores handled amounted in value to about \$16,500,000, and the losses due from all causes, including condemnations, theft, fire and destruction by insurgents, were less than 2 per cent, which will be still further decreased by payments to be collected from transportation companies for stores lost or stolen in route.

The bligens of the Philippine undertaking is still further indicated by its money cost. Col. A. S. Towar, Assistant Paymaster General, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster, reports that during the year he disbursed \$18,301,530.57. The \$9,000,000 in gold which the Government disbursed in the islands during the first two years of the American occupation has disappeared from circulation.

The duties of inspection officers in the islands have been particularly arduous, as a single case will show. Lieut. Col. P. W. West, Inspector General, U. S. V., Inspector General's Department of Northern Luzon, reports that it took the inspector of the First District 66 days to make the inspection, in the course of which he travelled 145 miles by wagon, 512 miles on horseback and 84 miles by water. Conditions are such that not more than two inspections a year can be made of the stations in this Department, and even to make two the inspection officer will have to be in the field at least six months. During year under review the inspection officers of the Department travelled 15,811 miles.

As illustrating the progress of actual military operations the report of Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., commanding Department of Southern Luzon, is particularly striking. In this department, from April 21, 1901, to August 26, 1901, the losses to the insurgents, including officers and men killed, surrendered and captured, numbered 5,470, together with 2,068 guns, while the American losses from all causes numbered 24. Of Malvar, Aguinaldo's successor in the field, General Wade says he undoubtedly has the material support of a large number of high-class natives and foreigners in Manila. The provinces of Cavite, Batangas and Laguna, the richest and most thickly settled in Southern Luzon, were the birthplace of the insurrection, and there, says General Wade, the insurrection also seems destined "to meet its death, and to die hard." The problem before the Americans, he continues, is a difficult one. "The character of the people, the country and the climate put on our troops an amount of discouraging and heart-breaking work, without apparent result, that cannot be conceived of by any one not familiar with it. The prospect of being able to concentrate or materially reduce the number of troops in the near future is not encouraging."

One of the most difficult questions in the islands is that of forage. Counting the original purchase price, cost of transportation and the loss of animals en route, the average value of an American horse in the Philippines is about \$500. It is of importance, therefore, that the forage shall be the best procurable. The most satisfactory native article of short forage is "palay," which is ripened rice, in the head, cut with about 18 inches of stalk. On 18 pounds a day of this horses do remarkably well, but they fall away rapidly if the amount is reduced. All hay and oats used has to be drawn from the United States. The only long forage used thus far is the green lowland grass, which contains but little nutriment, though horses relish it greatly. Native tubers, unless cooked, are hurtful to both men and horses. The common opinion is that rice should be raised not for the rice proper, but for long forage. Col. Joseph P. Sanger, Inspector General's Department, U. S. A., Inspector General, an

old artillery officer of wide experience, believes that in time native forage can be substituted for the American article to a very large extent. He is also of the opinion that Indian corn can be cultivated to an extent that will furnish a considerable part of the native forage. Among the invited opinions on this subject which are included in Col. Sanger's report is one from Major G. A. Dodd, 14th Cav., U. S. A., who declares that the theory, so often advanced by Cavalry officers, that most of the native grasses are injurious to American horses, is "nonsense, pure and simple, and founded on ignorance." The common "vine grass" of the islands, he says is good, healthy and nutritious, though the root contains an acid which is harmful to the bowels and kidneys. Major Dodd, speaking from wide experience as a Cavalry officer among the Indians, contends that "a cavalry horse can be well subsisted on these islands much cheaper than at most Cavalry posts in the United States."

The supplying of fresh meat to the troops is another problem which has required much hard work on the part of the military authorities in the islands. A widespread epidemic of rinderpest among the native cattle has practically cut off supplies from that source, and required increased importations from foreign countries. The Department uses about fifteen tons of Australian frozen beef a day, and this amount furnishes seven-tenths fresh meat for 34,000 men. Nine tenths of all the troops in the islands could be regularly supplied with fresh meat if the Government would provide three small steamers for inter-island communication. Col. C. A. Woodruff, A. G. C., U. S. A., Chief Commissary, from whose report we have quoted, adds the interesting statement that, theorists to the contrary notwithstanding, nearly all reports show that the present Army ration is about perfect for service in the tropics. Major R. L. Bullard, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., Chief Commissary, Department Northern Luzon, reports that wherever frozen beef has been supplied to the troops the sick report has been quickly and materially reduced.

Health conditions in the islands, as indicated by reports from officers of the Medical Department, are far better than they were the year before. This is due to improved sanitation, the supply of ice, fresh beef and vegetables and the vigilance of medical officers. Smallpox is epidemic among the natives and occasionally affects the troops. About a dozen cases of leprosy have been reported in the Department of Northern Luzon, and about the same number of cases of beri-beri. Medical officers agree in the opinion that the use of the native liquor "vino" by the troops, produces the extremely injurious effects both mental and physical. It is the belief that the troops seldom resort to this intoxicant when they can obtain beer or whiskey.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Capt. Thomas Perry, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Iowa, has transmitted to the Navy Department from Panama a detailed revelation of his operations in relation to the recent revolution in Colombia. The events of the uprising have already been noted in these columns, but Captain Perry's report gives a clearer statement of the part taken by the United States Navy than has hitherto been available. Upon learning that telegraphic communication with Colon had been cut off after the departure of Governor Alban, with 600 troops from Panama, on Nov. 17, and that railway traffic was interrupted, Captain Perry notified the acting Governor that transit must be kept open in accordance with treaty stipulations. The report continues:

"Made arrangements to land forces, and sent officer to Colon to carry dispatch to commanding officer of Machias instructing him to be prepared to land force and take possession of Gatun, but not to act until further orders. Officer also had instructions to see Liberal leader and notify him that interference with transit must immediately cease. During afternoon received Department's dispatch instructing me to notify all persons concerned, including insurgent leader, that interference must cease, otherwise, and force, etc."

Learning on Nov. 25 that railway transit between Panama and Colon was completely blocked, Captain Perry decided to send a force by the 8 o'clock train on the morning of Nov. 26 to clear the line. He says:

"An armored car was prepared during the night and manned with part of a company and two Colt guns. This went ahead of the engine, flying the United States flag. The remainder of the detachment was in the cars with orders to permit no armed persons to enter and under the command of Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Peters, U. S. N., who is commanding the force on shore. I accompanied the train. By the time we reached Colon it was completely understood from one end of the line to the other that in the future and while this disturbance continues the trains would be guarded by United States forces and under the United States flag. On the way back to Colon the greatest respect was shown, and no objectionable act was committed by either Conservative or Liberal soldiers."

"I have arranged to have a United States guard of forty on every passenger train hereafter, which will insure order and safety without stationing any detachments anywhere except in Panama and Colon. I need no more force, either in ships or Marines, and am holding sufficient force in reserve to meet any contingency likely to arise."

The situation on the isthmus is quiet. The revolution is at an end.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Samar is still the focus of military operations in the Philippines, and all signs indicate an early and effective movement of the American forces in that island. Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., is in command, and it is believed in Manila that his campaign will be so vigorous that the last vestige of revolt will be swept from the island. The Manila Times, in an approving article, says General Smith has resolved upon "a policy of fire and sword," with orders that no quarter shall be given and no prisoners taken, and adds that "Army officers almost to a man approve of the lines laid out for the Samar campaign." The Times also learns that strong influences have been brought to bear to have General Smith relieved from command because of the vigorous measures he has adopted, but it is believed that any such interference would be a misfortune. Lukban, the insurgent chief, is urged by his relatives and friends to surrender, but he is restrained, the reports say, by the wife of Abuke, an insurgent leader. This woman is in the field as captain of a company of insurgents and her influence is so great that she blocks every movement looking to surrender. The entire coast of Samar is effectively patrolled by American gunboats and every port of the is-

land is blockaded. The insurgent signal stations have been destroyed, many towns have been burned and the natives are anxious for peace. General Smith's friends—to whom he is familiarly known as "Uncle Jakey Smith"—predict that when he begins operations the pacification of Samar will be short, sharp and decisive. The U. S. S. New York landed 330 Marines at Basey, Samar, on Oct. 23. They shelled and burned the town and took 140 prisoners. At last accounts the town of Catbalogan, where General Smith has headquarters, was fired upon every night by the insurgents.

Reports from the neighboring island of Leyte, whence the Samar rebels have been receiving re-enforcements and supplies, are contradictory. From some sources word comes that the islanders are tired of fighting and eager for peace. Other reports are that another insurrection is brewing, that iron and steel have been secretly brought from Manila for the making of bolos and that further trouble is almost inevitable. Major Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., U. S. A., Chief of Constabulary, is hopeful of the situation. "Conditions," he says, "are the same as when I left there in May, when the island was thoroughly pacified. You see, Leyte had such a lesson as Samar is getting now, and its people have had enough. There is no danger of their trying another uprising."

Conditions in Cebu are decidedly improved. General Maxilom and the entire insurgent force in the island, consisting of 60 officers and 470 men with 150 rifles and 8 brass cannon, surrendered to General Hughes on Oct. 31. Maxilom's surrender is of the utmost importance for the reason that he has been Lukban's right-hand man. Lukban's early capture is regarded as certain, and that means the complete suppression of the revolt in the southern islands. Senor Dancel, the Filipino emissary who was instrumental in arranging for Maxilom's surrender, offered his services to General Smith to intercede with Lukban in Samar, but his offer was declined. The surrender of Maxilom was the occasion of great rejoicing in the town of Cebu and throughout the island. The natives celebrated it with feasting.

The outlook in the island of Mindanao is more hopeful. Ladrões and small bands of insurgents are committing many depredations, but the native constabulary are rendering effective service, and during the month of October seven ladrões were killed by those officers.

The Civil Commission of the Philippines has appropriated \$25,000 to cover the cost of constructing and repairing the public wharves and landing places in the departments of Mindanao and Jolo.

The U. S. S. Portland, a little gunboat, which ran on a rock in Lake Taal in October, is reported by a board of survey as a complete wreck, though her boilers, engines and guns may yet be saved.

The situation in Batangas province, Southern Luzon, is unsatisfactory. Malvar, the self-proclaimed successor to Aguinaldo, is hiding in the mountains, and the 20th Infantry, U. S. A., keeps him constantly on the run. Heavy rains have added to the discomfort of the troops. It is believed that Malvar is preparing to abandon Batangas and transfer his operations to Tabayas. First Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav., U. S. A., and Troop B, 1st Cavalry, together with 40 native scouts, captured Major Malolos, Captain Santiago, and 30 insurgent privates at the foot of Mount Maquilung, where Malvar is supposed to be in hiding, on the evening of Oct. 22. They had 200 rounds of ammunition, together with five rifles, and three revolvers. The insurgents are active throughout the province, but their movements are generally on the defensive, except when they get a chance to ambush American troops.

The insular authorities have established a Bureau of Archives and a Bureau of Ethnology.

It has been arranged that a series of Saturday evening concerts shall be given at the Manila Army and Navy Club during the season by the bands of the 24th Infantry and the 6th Cavalry.

Included in the cargo of the U. S. A. transport Hancock upon her last arrival at Manila were 300 benches for the Luneta Park.

The first ball of the Army and Navy Assembly of Manila was given on Thanksgiving night. Among the managers of the affair were Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf., U. S. A.; Major George F. Downey, Pay Department, U. S. A.; Capt. Howard H. French, 24th Infantry, U. S. A.; Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cavalry, U. S. A., aide de camp to General Chaffee, and 1st Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., aide de camp to General Chaffee.

Mrs. Bullard, wife of Lieut. W. H. Bullard, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. Princeton, Asiatic Squadron, has arrived in Manila from Japan.

Reports from Mindoro show that affairs in that island are far from satisfactory. Capt. Charles L. Bent, 30th Infantry, U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, 30th Inf., U. S. A., with Company E of that regiment, landed at the town of Bongabon on Oct. 18, and fought with small bands of ladrões and insurgents every day for the following two weeks. On the 20th they received the surrender of Colonel Morente, the insurgent leader in Mindoro. Capt. Bent received information that two American prisoners were held by the presidente of Bongabon, and went to demand their release. When Captain Bent and his men arrived the natives had fled to the mountains, taking the prisoners along. A native runner was dispatched with a letter to the insurgents, stating that unless the prisoners were returned at once the entire district would be burned. That night at eleven o'clock, the runner, accompanied by Henry Joseph Hale, Company K, 8th Inf., was brought by four bolomen near the American sentinel and surrendered, the bolomen returning to the presidente in the mountains. The next morning the runner was again sent out with another letter to the presidente, saying the other prisoner must be returned at once or the burning would at once commence. Early the next morning Private Charles Webster, of the Hospital Corps, was brought to the lines. The two soldiers had been offered considerable money and land if they would take up arms against the United States, but as they would not do so, were kept under close guard throughout their imprisonment. Captain Bent made an ineffectual attempt to capture Frederico de la Cruz, a deserter from Company K, 20th Infantry, U. S. A., who is now captain of a company of insurgents, at the town of Manao, but as he approached the insurgents fled. He burned the towns of Manao and Manasalay, together with large quantities of supplies.

Imposing ceremonies in honor of the late President McKinley were held under the auspices of the Municipal Council of Santa Cruz, Laguna, on Sept. 18.

At a banquet given to the visiting Congressmen at Nueva Caceres, Camarines, on Sept. 21, Senor Jose Garcia del Fierro delivered an address in the course of which, speaking in behalf of the local Directorate of the Federal Party, he presented the following statement of the terms which the Filipinos ask of the United States: 1. A Legislative Council composed of representatives elected by universal suffrage. 2. American

constitution for the Philippines, modified as circumstances may require. 3. Representatives of the islands in the United States, with voice and vote, such representatives to be elected by the town.

Major John McE. Hyde, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hyde, have recently returned from China to Manila and have been the guests of General and Mrs. Chaffee. As illustrating the zeal of the customs officers at Manila, Major Hyde declares that they insisted that Mrs. Hyde should pay duty on a kimono that she had owned for fourteen years. But, acting on the Major's advice, she didn't.

Second Lieut. Betah Smith, 17th Inf., U. S. A., and 32 enlisted men of Company I of that regiment, together with Mr. L. C. Tuckerman, a civilian and two Filipino guides had a fierce encounter near Sugut, Island of Mindoro, Sept. 26, the particulars of which are as follows: Lieutenant Smith and his men were sent to the Datto Amami Mindang to demand the surrender of a murderer whom the Datto was concealing. The party embarked in three vintas on Sugut Bay, two of which were wrecked at the mouth of the Sugut River, which they were about to ascend. The men got ashore in safety and all marched up the river through an almost impassable jungle. At 7 o'clock in the morning the Datto's village was reached, but the Datto was absent. His son was commanded to send for his father. As the son went out to obey the order he sounded a war gong and a band of Moros appeared armed with knives and spears. The old Datto came in, but on being ordered to deliver up the murderer he flatly refused. Then Lieutenant Smith gave a signal calling up his troops, whom he had concealed behind a little hill 50 yards away. Before they came up Lieutenant Smith and his native guides were attacked by the Moros. What happened then is best told in the lieutenant's own words:

"The attack called for action on our part, and it was taken promptly. We all escaped unhurt, leaving the Datto's son and sixteen others dead on the ground, together with about 25 wounded. The Datto himself got away during the excitement. We captured one Remington rifle from 'landaka's' and about 100 knives and lances of various descriptions. These weapons were destroyed. We investigated the neighborhood and burned everything that would burn. One of our Filipino scouts was killed. On the return the trails were almost impassable. We had to march knee deep in water nearly all night long. The men were foot sore from the long march along the rocky shore of the bay, but not a word of complaint was made. Credit is given to the native scouts and to Mr. Tuckerman, but for whose bravery it is feared the expedition would have accomplished very little."

Capt. F. H. Schoeffel, commanding Company E, 2d Battalion of the 9th Inf., which has seen such active service, gives an account of its latest action in a private letter, dated Oct. 27, 1901, from which we are permitted to make the following extract: "We had a detailed post of 45 men, 12 miles from Tarangan on the Gandara River. They were in tents in a pretty wild hilly country, and were there for scouting purposes and to help watch the river. Early in the morning of Oct. 16, the camp was rushed by between two and three hundred natives, each armed with a bolo in one hand and a dagger in the other; there were also a few riflemen. The sentinel knocked over several while they were coming, and while the men were rushing for rifles and belts, but the hills were so close that some of the men were cut off from the guns and killed, but the others who did get their arms started as pretty a killing as ever was. When the fight ceased we had eight dead and eleven wounded (two since died), all but two by bolos, while lying in and about the camp were 89 'good Googoes.' We got their flag, four guns (Krag), three belts and about 175 bolos, but best of all we got the Padre who was at Balangina, where Connell was killed, and part of the same crowd. [Captain Thomas W. Connell, 9th Inf., killed in the massacre at Bolangina, Samar, on Sept. 28, 1901]. Not alive, you understand, for there were no prisoners. It was a terribly nasty fight, even though it lasted but a few moments, but it showed the men the value of the magazines. After Connell's affair I ordered every man to keep chamber and magazine loaded and bayonet fixed, and to that precaution is due the slaughter of the natives and the saving of the camp. I would much rather face a firing line than get into one of these bolo mix-ups. Some of the survivors are nervous yet."

Under a regulation adopted by the Civil Commission every foreigner entering the Philippines is now required to pay a per capita tax of one dollar.

Sensational reports recently sent out regarding a threatened uprising in Panay are vigorously denied by American officers at Iloilo. They say the island is thoroughly at peace and that these disquieting reports are circulated by speculators who hope to profit by disturbing business interests.

A token of American influence in Manila is the adoption of an ordinance prohibiting smoking in theaters during performances.

President Roosevelt's order designating Gen. Luke Wright as Vice-Governor to act as Civil Governor during the disability of Governor Taft is heartily approved in Manila. The Times of that city says: "General Wright has the full confidence of every American in this Archipelago, who stand ready and willing to give him their hearty support. He is well-liked by the Filipinos and is a diplomat, fair-minded, and in every way excellently qualified to fill the responsible position to which he has been appointed."

Measures have been taken for widening the entrances to the Walled City of Manila. The Santo Domingo gate will have the arches on one or both sides removed, and the bridge widened. The Isabel II. gate will have the arches removed, and the street widened to the width of the bridge over the moat. The Parian gate will be treated in the same manner. The Santa Lucia gate will have both arches removed, the street will be widened to the width of the bridge, and the approach from the Malacañon side will be widened. The Postigo gate will be treated in the same manner as the Santa Lucia gate. Calle Palacio will be extended south through the wall near the Real gate—crossing the moat to intersect the bridge near Calle Bagumbayan leading to Calle Nozalea.

The Manila Board of Health has adopted plans for a detention camp as a safe guard against bubonic plague. The buildings will have accommodations for 2,000 persons.

Capitalists from the United States are about to establish an automobile bus system in Manila.

Emergency safeguards are being increased in and near Manila. Artillery is being placed in places about the city hitherto practically unprotected except by small infantry guard detachments. Two rapid fire Gatling guns have been placed in the Headquarters Department of Southern Luzon, and it is understood that a small gunboat will take up a position in the lagoon at the rear of the headquarters building. Two rapid fire Gatlings have

been mounted on the ramps of old Fort Santiago and one on General Chaffee's private launch, which is moored in the rear of Division Headquarters.

Bruce M. Talbott, an employee of the Manila Freedom has been detected in illegally copying official papers in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Adjutant General, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, where he was once employed. Gen. Chaffee has addressed a letter to Talbott's employer in the course of which he says: "Talbot is fully aware of the rule that clerks' offices are as if tombs, and the employees are under instructions to be as dead bodies regarding papers entrusted to their care for record. The action of Talbott is an outrage upon my clerks for, had Talbott not been seen at his work, suspicion would have rested on innocent men, accused, as they were, with giving out the message referred to. The doors of these headquarters are forever closed to Talbott and an order will be made to exclude him from all military offices in the city of Manila."

Gov. Taft, Civil Governor of the islands, has sent a Filipino representative to Lukban, urging the latter to surrender, and assuring him that if he does so and enjoin those who are under his command to become peaceful citizens, the United States will immediately take steps to inaugurate in this island the same form of government as that obtaining throughout the other parts of the Philippine archipelago.

Complaint is made in Manila against the mail carriers now employed. The Manila Critic says: "At present there is a force of twelve native carriers whose ostensible duty is to deliver mail addressed to any part of the city, but few of our citizens have the hardihood to entrust their letters to the mercies of these make-believe Mercuries. An unprejudiced estimate of their qualifications results in a very low rating. They have met none of the educational requirements of a civil service examination."

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., reports that the rebels have burned the towns of Lina and Linauan in the Province of Batangas. General Chaffee has issued orders closing the ports of Laguna and Batangas. This would appear to indicate a determination to clear the insurgents out of a district which has long been rebellious. Thousands of persons from this district have sought refuge in Manila. A detachment of the 20th Infantry has had a heavy engagement with the rebels near Taal, Batangas Province. The insurgents suffered severely. The Americans had Sergeant Sechrist and Privates McGeary and Huff killed.

Gen. Isidoro Torres, the Filipino commander, has been sentenced to death by a military commission before which he was convicted of ordering the assassination of Corporal Feldner, 12th Inf., U. S. A., in Bulacan Province last October. This sentence has been disapproved, however, by General Chaffee, who finds that the commission had reasonable grounds to doubt whether General Torres personally ordered the assassination of the American soldier. General Chaffee thinks that the high rank held by Torres in the insurgent army would have been sufficient to prevent such an unilitary action on his part.

The insular Supreme Court has rendered a decision dismissing the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Englishman Patterson, who was the secretary of Sixto Lopez, the Filipino agent, and who was ordered to be deported because he would not take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The court confirmed the order for his deportation.

David Fagin, a negro deserter from the 24th Infantry, U. S. A., who for more than two years has been leading Filipinos against American troops, has been beheaded by native scouts who captured him in the province of Nueva Ecija. They also captured his commission in the insurgent army.

Superintendent Atkinson, of the public schools of the Archipelago, announces that instructions have been given to every school throughout the islands to celebrate annually the birthday of José Rizal, the Filipino patriot who was executed by the Spaniards. The life and history of Rizal will be recited in the schools on this day. Pedro Paterno, the Filipino politician, has asked for contributions for a monument in honor of Rizal, his manifesto concluding: "If Rizal, the Filipino Washington, were alive, he would help all Filipino children to gain an education."

The president, the chief of police, and the police sergeant of Taytay, who were convicted of murdering seven natives by stabbing them and burying them alive while the town was under American occupation, were hanged by the military authorities on Dec. 5. The crime was committed at the instance of the insurgent leaders. A priest of the name of Leposoy, who was also convicted and sentenced to death, and who was regarded as the worst of all because he heard the confessions of the murdered men when they were at the point of death, had his sentence commuted to twenty years' imprisonment because of his calling. The hanging of the others took place in the presence of thousands of natives, including fifteen presidents. The carrying out of the sentence will have a wholesome effect.

Professor Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, Colonel Maus, Insular Health Commissioner, and Chief Huth have sailed for Cagayan, in Jolo, where they will establish a permanent leper colony.

Insurgents attacked a commissary wagon between Magdalena and Gaiyaxa Nov. 26, seriously wounded a sergeant and a private of the 8th Infantry, U. S. A., and capturing Privates Dunn and Frenning, two horses, three rifles, and 300 rounds of ammunition.

Genuine alarm has been caused in business circles in Manila by the decline in the price of silver, and it is feared that the financial situation is nearing a crisis. Heretofore post office money orders have been issued in exchange for either gold or silver, and the result has been that speculators and merchants have been importing millions of Mexican dollars from Hong Kong and converting them into money orders payable in gold. The natural consequence is an enormous plethora of silver dollars and a marked shrinkage in their value. As a protective measure the Director of Posts has given notice that money orders will henceforth be issued in exchange for gold only, and the Government has fixed the ratio between American and Mexican money at 2 to 1 in favor of the American. These combined factors have made the financial situation extremely embarrassing, and it is feared that no general relief can be had except through currency legislation by Congress for Philippine interests.

Considerable importance is attached to the Filipino Peace Association, which has been organized throughout the island of Luzon and in the Southern portions of the archipelago. It has issued addresses to the Filipinos advising them to abandon the struggle against the Ameri-

cans, because such opposition is defeating the establishment of a liberal government. The association also makes a further appeal for peace on the behalf of the rebels who have been exiled to the Island of Guam.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Considering the short time that Congress has been in session much has been accomplished looking to legislation favorable to the Services. In the Senate, Senator Hale has introduced many bills for the relief of the Navy, and Senator Frye has presented a new bill for the relief of the Revenue Cutter Service. Owing to the fact that the committees of the House were only appointed this week very little of importance to either the Army or the Navy has yet been done by that body, but, beginning immediately after the holidays, the actual work will be begun. The Congress will adjourn for the holidays Dec. 19.

The House Committees were appointed early in the week by the Speaker. Those which are of interest to the Services are as follows:

Military affairs—J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; John H. Ketchum, N. Y.; Richard Wayne Parker, N. J.; Adna B. Capron, R. I.; Fred C. Stevens, Minn.; Charles Dick, O.; Frank W. Mondell, Wyo.; John J. Esch, Wis.; A. L. Brick, Ind.; George W. Prince, Ill.; Robert Adams, Jr., Pa.; William Sulzer, N. Y.; James Hay, Va.; Thomas M. Jett, Ill.; James L. Blayden, Texas; Robert F. Broussard, La.; C. E. Snodgrass, Tenn.; Bernard S. Rodey, New Mex.

Naval affairs—George E. Foss, Ill.; Alston G. Dayton, W. Va.; Henry C. Loudenslager, N. J.; Thomas S. Butler, Pa.; Melville Bull, R. I.; Sidney E. Mudd, Md.; James E. Watson, Ind.; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; R. W. Taylor, Ohio; E. W. Roberts, Mass.; Amos J. Cummings, N. Y.; Adolph Meyer, La.; Farish Carter Tate, Ga.; John F. Rixey, Va.; William W. Kitchin, N. C.; Willard D. Van diver, Miss.; Charles K. Wheeler, Ky.

Militia—Charles Dick, Ohio; J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; Richard Wayne Parker, N. J.; William H. Graham, Pa.; Henry Bristol, N. Y.; J. H. Gaines, W. Va.; E. B. Vreeland, N. Y.; James E. Watson, Ind.; William L. Stark, Neb.; Joseph B. Crowley, Ill.; Jacob Rupert, Jr., N. Y.; Rufus A. Polk, Pa.; A. A. Wiley, Ala.

Invalid Pensions—Cyrus A. Sulloway, N. H.; Henry R. Gibson, Tenn.; Samuel W. Smith, Mich.; William A. Calderhead, Kan.; John W. Rumble, Iowa; H. H. Alpin, Mich.; E. Deemer, Pa.; E. S. Holliday, Ind.; A. B. Darragh, Mich.; Robert W. Miers, Ind.; James A. Norton, Ohio; Joseph B. Crowley, Ill.; Rudolph Kleberg, Texas; A. C. Latimer, S. C.; G. H. Lingay, N. Y.

Pensions—Henry C. Loudenslager, N. J.; Jacob H. Bromwell, Ohio; Charles D. Sheldon, Mich.; Vincent Borein, Ky.; Edgar Weeks, Mich.; George R. Patterson, Pa.; W. H. Draper, N. Y.; Lewis H. Ball, Del.; R. C. De Graffenreid, Texas; William Richardson, Ala.; Thomas F. Selby, Ill.; John E. White, Ky.; A. A. Wiley, Ala.

Expenditures in the War Department—Charles A. Russell, Conn.; James R. Young, Pa.; William R. Warnock, Ohio; Henry H. Alpin, Mich.; William L. Stark, Neb.; George F. Burgess, Texas; Thomas J. Selby, Ill.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—James F. Stewart, N. J.; William S. Green, Mass.; Louis W. Emerson, N. Y.; Lewis H. Ball, Del.; Charles W. Thompson, Ala.; Choice B. Randall, Texas; J. J. Butler, Mo.

War claims—Thaddeus M. Mahon, Pa.; Henry R. Gibson, Tenn.; Theobald Otjen, Wis.; Gilbert N. Haugen, Ia.; Thomas E. Kyle, Ohio; A. A. Blakeney, Md.; E. S. Holliday, Ind.; Henry C. Smith, Mich.; Thetus W. Sims, Tenn.; Benjamin F. Caldwell, Ill.; J. N. Kehoe, Ky.; Thomas Spight, Miss.; Charles W. Thompson, Ala.

The vacancies in the Senate Committees on Military and Naval Affairs have been filled up to this time. In the Senate Committee on Military Affairs there will be two new members. It is understood that Senator Quarles and Senator Foster, of Washington, will receive the assignments. Senator Foster will represent the West and will fill the place vacated by former Senator Carter, of Montana. The vacancy in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs caused by the leaving of the Senate of Mr. Chandler has not been filled. It is not definitely known who will be appointed to the vacancy.

We give here a list of the latest bills introduced, following on the next page with those of an earlier date:

H. R. 4768. Mr. Dayton—Authorizing the President of the United States to nominate Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list.

H. R. 4797. Mr. Elliott—To authorize the President to nominate as captain of Cavalry in the U. S. Army on the retired list a major of the First U. S. Vol. Cavalry (Rough Riders), Spanish-American War, who was promoted as such for gallantry in action.

H. R. 4798. Mr. Emerson—Authorizing the presentation of medals to Frank Wing, Abram Estes, Harry Brown, Thomas Harrington and M. F. Nasas as a reward for valiant services in saving the U. S. S. Bainbridge.

H. R. 5094. Mr. Mann—For the relief of the persons who sustained damage by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, 2d U. S. Art., July 18, 1894.

H. R. 5196. Mr. Norton—For the relief of Col. Asor H. Nickerson. Nickerson is the officer of the A. G. D. who resigned under compulsion Nov. 13, 1882.

H. R. 5206. Mr. Overstreet—To place Henry Brederick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long and Maurice Connell on the retired list of enlisted men of the Army.

H. R. 5224. Mr. Pearce—For the relief of Edward Kershner.

H. R. 5276. Mr. Stevens—For the restoration to the Navy of Frederick Swanstrom.

H. R. 5337. Mr. Sulloway—To restore Edward L. Bailey to the U. S. Army and to place him on the retired list with the rank of captain of Infantry.

H. R. 5339. Mr. Sulzer—To reappoint S. A. Russell a captain in the Army, and to place him on the retired list in addition to the number now authorized.

H. R. 5356. Mr. Tongue, and S. 1888, Mr. Keane—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to try and determine the claim of Bvt. Capt. Second Lieut. James Davison, U. S. A., retired.

H. R. 5388. Mr. Wadsworth—For the relief of Paymaster James E. Tolfree, U. S. N.

H. R. 5766. Mr. Wright—For the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Charleston.

H. R. 5774. Mr. Mahon—Creating the office of general superintendent of national cemeteries.

H. R. 5779. Mr. Dayton—For the reward of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps.

The publishers announce that Outing for January will be a special Army and Navy number, and the prospectus, which appears elsewhere in our columns this week gives promise of an exceptionally attractive issue. Among the features announced are special articles on athletic development at West Point and Annapolis and among the enlisted men of the Army and Navy by Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Capt. E. L. King, Lieut. Martin French and others. An article entitled, "On the Frontier with the Indians" will be illustrated by Frederic Remington, and there will be numerous other contributions dealing with sports and adventure in many lands.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 13, Mr. McMillan—To provide bronze medals for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the war for the preservation of the Union.

S. R. 15, Mr. Mitchell—Authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed through no fault of the beneficiary. The President is authorized to cause to be prepared and delivered to such person a duplicate of such medal, the cost of which shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

S. 61, Mr. Hall—Appropriates \$3,000,000 to provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation, under the management of the Navy Department, of a Pacific cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, over such route as may be deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be the most practicable. The Secretary is authorized to cause such further surveys and soundings to be made as may be necessary, and to obtain, by concession, lease or purchase, such lands and rights therein as may be requisite for terminal stations, and for the right of way on the Pacific coast or upon any of the islands touched by the cables. That it shall appear that any portion of such work can best be performed by vessels of the Navy, their employment for such purpose is authorized, and such changes in the naval vessels as the work may require. The cable, when completed, is to be under the control of the P. M. General and the net and civil profit from it is to be paid into the Treasury.

S. 62, Mr. Hale—To provide for the laying of a submarine Pacific cable. Authorizes the President to permit a Pacific cable to be laid, upon terms and conditions deemed proper by him; upon condition that the Government of the United States, its officers, agents, and its insular or Territorial governments upon the route of such cable, shall have priority for their cablegrams over all other business at such rates as the Postmaster General shall annually fix, and upon condition that the United States may purchase the property.

S. 64, Mr. Hale—To provide for the examination of certain officers of the Navy and to regulate promotion therein. That hereafter boards organized in pursuance of existing law for the examination of officers for promotion in the Navy shall consist of five members, three of whom, when practicable, shall be selected from the same corps as the candidate and two from the medical corps of the Navy, and a recorder, the members, other than those of the medical corps, to be senior in rank to the officer to be examined, and such examination shall be made under the following heads: First, physical and mental qualifications; second, moral and professional qualifications.

Sec. 2. That the medical members of the board will each personally examine the candidate as to his physical and mental condition, and also the medical record as furnished by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and certify to the board that such examination has been made, and that the candidate is, or is not, physically and mentally qualified for the efficient performance of all the duties of the next higher grade. Should the candidate be found by the full board to be disqualified for promotion, physically or mentally, or both, it will conclude the examination by reporting the cause or causes of disability, and whether such disability was contracted in the line of duty; and for the purpose of this inquiry the proceedings of the board shall conform to those of a retiring board, and officers so found to be disqualified for promotion, physically or mentally, or both, will not be examined under the second head.

Sec. 3. That should an officer fail in his physical examination, and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority shall entitle him to be promoted.

Sec. 4. That should the candidate be found by the full board to be mentally and physically qualified for promotion the examination shall proceed under the second head, the medical officers of the board being excused from further attendance upon the sessions thereof. The board shall report their recommendation of any officer for promotion in the following form: "We hereby certify that _____ has the physical, mental, moral and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties of the grade to which he is to be promoted, and recommend him for promotion."

S. 65, Mr. Hale—Providing that in computing the necessary thirty years' time for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy all service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be credited.

S. 66, Mr. Hale—That retired officers of the Navy ordered to active duty shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of the active list of like length of active service, and if actively employed for three years after retirement shall when detached from duty retain the rank and highest retired pay of the grade they then hold: Provided, That the present pay of any officer on the retired list shall not hereby be reduced.

S. 67, Mr. Hale—That officers of the Navy and Marine Corps advanced respectively under the provisions of sections 1595 and 1596, Revd. Stats., shall, after being promoted to higher grades, be carried as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may at any time be promoted, taking rank next after, and being promoted with, the officers immediately above them. That sections eight and nine of the Act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," are hereby amended so that all officers placed upon the retired list thereunder shall have the rank and three-fourths of sea pay of the grades they then hold.

S. 69, Mr. Hale—That all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy must, at the time of their examination, be between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years. Sec. 2. That the title "Naval cadet" is hereby changed to midshipman. Sec. 3. That there shall be allowed at the Naval Academy one midshipman for every Member or Delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, ten appointed at large, and two from each State at large, to be recommended by the Senators thereof in the manner provided by law for candidates for appointment from Congressional districts.

S. 70, Mr. Hale—That there be appointed under the provisions of section 1413 Revd. Stats. forty civil engineers: Provided, that no more than three assistant appointments, in addition to appointments made to fill vacancies arising in course, shall be made in any one calendar year.

Sec. 71, Mr. Hale—That the number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors shall not exceed sixty: Provided, that no more than three assistant naval constructors, in addition to those appointed to fill vacancies arising in course, shall be appointed in any one calendar year.

S. 207, Platt, of New York—For the relief of George W. Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works.

S. 214, Platt, of New York—For the relief of Assistant Engineer Henry E. Rhoades, U. S. Navy, retired. (Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to place Rhoades upon the list of naval officers retired under section 1588, R. S.)

S. 271, Foster, of Washington—To establish a military post near the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington, and making appropriation therefor.

S. 272, Mr. Foster, of Washington—Appropriates \$75,000 for a naval training station and barracks at Gig Harbor for naval apprentices and landsmen: Provided, that a suitable site be donated.

S. 282, Mr. Burrows—Providing for the appointment of James W. Long, late a captain, United States Army, a captain of infantry, and for placing his name on the retired list, in the class whose disabilities result from wounds received in battle.

S. 287, Mr. Burrows—Appropriates \$5,000 for a badge or

button to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, and marine of the war for the preservation of the Union. Awards are to be made by a joint board consisting of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. But the records of the Departments shall be in all cases prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated in regard to the service of the applicant.

S. 303, Mr. Warren—To provide for the care and surgical treatment in emergency cases of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who are not inmates of Soldiers' Homes.

S. 337, Mr. Hawley—To advance Col. Galusha Penny-packer, U. S. Army, retired, to the rank of brigadier general, retired.

S. 459, Mr. Mallory—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish and cause to be maintained two free public schools for children under seventeen years of age at the town Warrington on the naval reservation on Pensacola Bay, in the State of Florida.

S. 571, Mr. Nelson—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury on the application of an officer or ex-officer of the U. S. Army and a graduate of West Point, or who, being an officer or enlisted man of the Volunteer or Regular service at the time of such commission, has been commissioned as an officer in the Regular Army, to readjust his accounts previously settled and paid under an erroneous construction of law, as subsequently declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, and to pay any balance which may be found due in accordance with the law applicable thereto as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Captains Morton and Watson against the United States, and other decisions of the courts relating to longevity pay, and which were subsequently followed by Comptroller Butler in the cases of General U. S. Grant and W. S. Rosecrans in 1889.

S. 619—Directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by Capt. E. O. Fehet, Signal Service Corps, in favor of the Bishop Gutta Percha Company.

S. 657, Mr. Turner—That all officers and soldiers of Volunteers in the Philippines who after the period of their enlistment were mustered out and were thereafter transported at the expense of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the travel pay and commutation of subsistence from the point of embarkation to the place of their muster out, allowed the Regulars discharged in the Philippine Islands by reason of deducting the cost of transportation and the pay allowed while in transit.

S. 661, Mr. Hansbrough—Authorizing the restoration and retirement of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain, 17th U. S. Inf.

S. 680, Mr. Depew—For the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U. S. Navy.

S. 685, Mr. Depew—For the relief of the widow of the late Capt. Henry B. Noble, 8th Inf., U. S. Army, retired.

S. 693, Mr. Harris—To authorize the pensioning of persons who, having served in the Army or Navy of the Confederate States of America, afterwards served in the Army or Navy of the United States, and were honorably discharged.

S. 722, Mr. Quay—Providing a pension for all who served honorably for ninety days in the Civil War, \$6 a month to men between 50 and 55, \$8 between 55 and 60, and \$12 for those over 60. Also that no widow's pension hereafter granted shall be less than \$12 a month.

S. 878, Mr. Cockrell—For the relief of the executors of James B. Eads, deceased.

S. 915, Mr. Gamble—Providing for free homesteads on the public lands within the Fort Randall Military Reservation for actual and bona fide settlers.

S. 1025, Mr. Frye—To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service. The text of this will be found on page 347 of last week's paper.

There was an error in printing the first section of this bill. The text of this section is as follows: That on and after the passage of this act the commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service shall be as follows: Captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, third lieutenants, captain of engineers, chief engineers, first assistant engineers, second assistant engineers and constructor; and the captain of engineers, chief engineers, first assistant engineers, second assistant engineers shall have the rank of captain, first, second, and third lieutenants, respectively; and the constructor shall have the rank of first lieutenant.

S. 1098, Mr. Hale—Authorizing the detailing of a commissioned officer to act as assistant chief in each of the bureaus of the Navy Department; and such officer shall during said tour, receive the highest pay and allowances of his grade: Provided, that in case both the chief of any bureau and the assistant thereof shall for any reason be incapacitated the chief clerk shall act as chief of the bureau.

S. 1099, Mr. Hale—That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to give to Harvard University the six pounder Nordenfeldt gun, the set of colors, including ensign, Jack and pennant, and the silver loving cup presented by Harvard graduates to the auxiliary cruiser Harvard at the opening of the war with Spain: Provided however, that said gun shall be returned to the Government at any time when it may be required for use.

S. 1100, Mr. Hale—To enable naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry to secure the attendance and testimony of civilian witnesses.

S. 1101, Mr. Hale—That commissioned officers of the line, Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage and mileage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided that such officers shall, when serving at sea on shore beyond the continental limits of the United States, and in Alaska, receive ten per centum additional over and above the rates of pay proper: Provided further, that mileage shall be paid in accordance with existing law: And provided further, that no provision of this act shall operate to reduce the pay which would otherwise have been received by any commissioned officer at the time of its passage or thereafter.

S. 1102, Mr. Hale—That the commandant of any naval station beyond the continental limits of the United States may, by express authority of the President, be empowered to convene general courts-martial for the trial of persons under his command.

S. 1103, Mr. Hale—To authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases.

S. 1104, Mr. Hale—That whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy the public interest requires the use in the naval service of any invention or discovery covered by letters patent issued to any officer of the Navy, whether retained in his ownership or assigned to others, said Secretary shall proceed to use said invention or discovery in the manner and to the extent required by such naval service, and such royalties and compensation as may be equitably due such officer, considering all the circumstances in connection with the making of the invention or discovery, and especially all facilities in originating, working out, or perfecting the invention which the officer may have enjoyed by reason of his official position, may be recovered by suit brought by said officer before the Court of Claims. Said court shall make rules for the trial of such cases, conforming as far as may be with the rules established by the Supreme Court for the practice of courts of equity, and all cases shall be determined within one year from the filing of the petition therein unless, in the discretion of the court, upon sufficient cause shown, the time is extended. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby prohibited from making any contract or payment for the use of any patent taken out by any naval officer.

S. 1105, Mr. Hale—To fix the compensation of pay clerks of the Navy at between \$1,000 and \$1,600 according to the complement of the vessel; pay clerks to general storekeepers at Norfolk and Mare Island, the paymaster of the receiving ships at Norfolk and Mare Island, \$1,600.

S. 1106, Mr. Hale—That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to have constructed one steel ship-rigged practice ship of about 3,000 tons displacement, with modern low-power engines, for the use of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and for which the sum of \$775,000 is hereby appropriated.

S. 1107, Mr. Hale—Provides that sureties on the bond of line officers of the Navy shall be released from responsibility for all acts or defaults of the principal subsequent to the date of acceptance and approval of a new bond, saving only liability on account of the default or failure of the principal to account properly for any money or property in his possession or custody prior to or at the time of the acceptance and approval of such new bond as aforesaid. That nothing in this act shall be construed to relieve the sureties on the prior bond from their obligations under such bond in any case in which a subsequent bond or bonds may be required by the head of the Department or proper officer for the purpose, as shown in such subsequent bond or bonds, of strengthening said prior bond or bonds.

S. 1108, Mr. Hale—That the enlisted force of the Marine Corps shall hereafter consist of five sergeants major, one drum major, twenty quartermaster sergeants, eighty-two gunnery sergeants with the rank and allowances of the first sergeant, and whose pay shall be \$35 per month; sixty first sergeants, 280 sergeants, 540 corporals, ninety drummers, ninety trumpeters, and 5,582 privates.

S. 1109, Mr. Hale—Authorizing the Navy Department to employ civilian mariners in charge of naval colliers.

S. 1110, Mr. Hale—Authorizing the President to appoint in the office of the Secretary of the Navy an inspector of accounts, to receive \$3,500 per annum and traveling expenses.

S. 1111, Mr. Hale—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 5719 Rev. Stat.," to read as follows: "Provided that the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, accept, in lieu of the written guaranty required to accompany a proposal for naval supplies, and in lieu of the bond required for the faithful performance of a contract for furnishing such supplies, a certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, for such proportion of such proposal or contract as may, in his judgment, be deemed sufficient and satisfactory, the check to be held by the Secretary of the Navy until the requirements of the proposal or contract shall be complied with and as a guaranty for compliance with the same."

S. 1112, Mr. Hale—Amend the sections of the Revised Statutes, Naval Service, to read as follows: "Sec. 1580—The Navy ration shall consist of the following daily allowance of provisions for each person: One pound and a quarter of salt or smoked meat, with three ounces of dried or six ounces of canned fruit, and three gills of beans or peas or twelve ounces of flour; or one pound of preserved meat, with three ounces of dried or six ounces of canned fruit, and twelve ounces of rice or eight ounces of canned vegetables or four ounces of desiccated vegetables; together with one pound of biscuit, two ounces of butter, four ounces of sugar, two ounces of coffee or cocoa, or one half ounce of tea, and one ounce of condensed milk or evaporated cream; and a weekly allowance of one-half pound of macaroni, four ounces of cheese, four ounces of tomatoes, one-half pint of vinegar, one half-pint of pickles, one-half pint of molasses, four ounces of salt, one-quarter ounce of pepper, and one-half ounce of dry mustard. Five pounds of lard or a suitable substitute shall be allowed for every hundred pounds of flour issued as bread, and such quantities of yeast as may be necessary."

"Sec. 1581. The following substitution for the components of the ration may be made when deemed necessary by the senior officer present in command: "For one and one-quarter pounds of salt or smoked meat or one pound of preserved meat, one and three-quarter pounds of fresh meat; in lieu of the article usually issued with salt, smoked, or preserved meat, fresh vegetables of equal value; for one pound of biscuit, one and one-quarter pounds of soft bread or eighteen ounces of flour; for three gills of beans or peas, twelve ounces of flour or eight ounces of canned vegetables; and for twelve ounces of flour or rice or eight ounces of canned vegetables, three gills of beans or peas."

Sec. 3. That an extra allowance of one ounce of coffee or cocoa, two ounces of sugar, four ounces of hard bread or its equivalent, and four ounces of preserved meat or its equivalent, shall be allowed to enlisted men of the engineer and dynamo force when standing night watches between eight post meridian and eight ante meridian under steam."

Sec. 4. Amends Sec. 1584 by repealing so much as authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to substitute desiccated tomatoes for desiccated potatoes.

Sec. 5. That money accruing from the rations of enlisted men commuted for the benefit of any mess may be paid on public bills to the commissary officer by the pay officer having their accounts.

S. 1113, Mr. Hale—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to credit the appropriation for "Pay of the Navy" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, \$24,500 used as a fund for the purchase of supplies for sale to naval cadets at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and the amount so credited to be used as a self-sustaining fund to be known as the "Cadet Store Fund," to which shall revert the proceeds of sales of all articles purchased under the fund for issue and sale to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, members of the academic staff, and cadets attached to the Naval Academy, including the proceeds of sales of any condemned or obsolete stock which may accumulate from time to time.

S. 1115, Mr. Hoar—To appoint Francis S. Davidson, late first lieutenant, 9th United States Cavalry, a first lieutenant, mounted, in the Army, and to place him on the retired list as such.

S. 1142—For the erection of an equestrian statue of Major General John Stark in the city of Manchester, N. H.

S. 1168—To restore Edward L. Bailey to the U. S. Army, and to place him on the retired list with the rank of captain of infantry.

S. 1208—For the relief of Henry E. Rhoades, U. S. Navy, retired.

S. 1219, Mr. Penrose—To give Volunteers in service under the act of March 2, 1899, for the period ending June 30, 1901, the pay allowances provided by law prior to the term of their acceptance, enlistment, or original muster into active service, and the act approved May 26, 1900, shall not be construed to deprive them of the benefit of the law in force at the time of their entering the service: Provided, that for sea travel on discharge to, from, or between our island possessions actual expenses only shall be paid to officers and transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men: Provided further, that the amounts already paid to such volunteer officers and enlisted men under the act of May 26, 1900, shall be credited on and deducted from the amount due under the existing law at the time of their acceptance, enlistment, or original muster into service.

S. 1220—To prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States.

S. 1223, Mr. McNery—That from and after the passage of this act, commissioned officers of the line of the Navy below the grade of admiral, and of the Medical and Pay Corps, shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, that such officers, when serving at sea or detailed for shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States, shall receive no allowances,

but seven and one-half per centum more pay, and when serving on shore within the continental limits of United States, shall receive the allowances, except forage, but seven and one-half per centum less pay, than officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided further, that no provision of this act shall operate to reduce the pay which would otherwise have been received by any commissioned officer at the time of its passage or thereafter or alter existing law relative to mileage to be paid to officers of the Navy when traveling under orders.

Sec. 2. That in no case shall an officer of the Navy transported as a passenger on board a naval vessel receive pay and allowances in excess of what he would receive if attached to and performing duty on board of such vessel. Sec. 3. That whenever officers or enlisted men of the Marine Corps are detailed for shore duty outside of the continental limits of the United States they shall receive the increased pay provided by law for such service in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and the territory of Alaska.

S. 124—Authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the Navy, as chief engineer, the name of P. J. McMahon, late chief engineer in the U. S. Navy.

S. 132—To restore to the active list of the Navy the name of James G. Field.

S. 143—Authorizing the appointment and retirement of William B. Franklin with the rank of colonel, U. S. Army.

S. 1460—To place James W. Foley, late commissary sergeant, upon the retired list of the Army.

S. 1461—To provide medals for the Port Hudson Volunteer Fortieth Hope Storming Column of June 15, 1863.

S. 1471—To place Edward Simonton on the retired list of the Army.

S. 1514—To authorize the purchase of a lot of land adjacent to the Gosport Navy Yard.

S. 1554, Mr. Mason—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish duplicate certificates of discharge to be indelibly marked, so that it may be known as a duplicate: Provided, that such certificate shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowance, or as evidence in any other case.

S. 1383, Mr. Perkins—To authorize the construction of three steel sailing training vessels, bark rigged, each of about 2,000 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$350,000 each, one of said vessels to be constructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and two at such navy yards on the Atlantic coast as he may designate. And the sum of \$1,050,000 is appropriated for the construction of said vessels.

S. 1294—For the relief of the members of the First, Second and Third Marine Corps, organized under the order of Major Gen. John C. Fremont.

S. 1563, Mr. Penrose—To enroll William H. Crawford as a second assistant engineer in the Navy of the date of April 30, 1863, and then to place him on the retired list, at an appropriate rank under existing law: Provided, that he shall receive no pay or emoluments except from the date of his retirement under and by virtue of this act.

S. 1568—To restore Henry D. Hall to the Revenue Cutter Service.

S. 1569—To provide for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue to the memory of the late Brig. Gen. Count Casimir Pulaski at Washington, D. C.

H. J. Res. 31—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish information relating to the building, arming, or maintaining of a single war vessel on the Great Lakes.

H. J. Res. 61—Granting permission for the erection of a monument or statue in Washington City, D. C., in honor of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic.

H. J. Res. 62—In relation to a monument to prison-ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. J. Res. 63—For the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service in the Gulf of Mexico and tributary waters with headquarters at New Orleans, La.

H. J. Res. 74, Mr. Tongue—Authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed.

H. R. 217—To establish the Atlanta Military Park in Fulton Co., Ga.

H. R. 240, Grosvenor—For relief of Comdr. A. G. Kellogg, U. S. Navy, retired.

H. R. 242, Livingston—To restore Charles H. Campbell to the Army and transfer him to the retired list.

H. R. 244, Lovering—For the relief of Hudson Maxim and W. H. Graham, in connection with various inventions.

H. R. 245, Sulzer—For the relief of Hubert Cushman.

H. R. 246, Sulloway—For the erection of an equestrian statue of Major General Stark in the city of Manchester, N. H.

H. R. 247, Stewart, of New Jersey—A bill conferring jurisdiction on the court of claims to try, adjudicate and determine the claim of brevet captain, 2d Lieut. James Davidson, U. S. Army, retired.

H. R. 248, Bromwell—To provide for the payment of medical expenses of sick officers and enlisted men of the Army while absent from duty with leave or furlough.

H. R. 249, Otey—For the relief of soldiers and sailors.

H. R. 250, Gilbert—To establish a national military park at Perryville.

H. R. 251, Rixey—To provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to Fort Meyer and the national cemetery at Arlington.

H. R. 252, Boreing—To amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain Volunteer and Regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico," approved March 2, 1893.

H. R. 3053, Mr. Gardener, of N. Y.—That all officers who served during the war with Spain and in the campaign in the Philippine Islands as Volunteers in the Army of the United States and have been, or may hereafter be, honorably discharged from the service, or still remain in the same, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission, as is now authorized by section 1236, Rev. Stat., for officers who served during the War of the Rebellion.

H. R. 3063, Mr. Jenkins—To establish the Fredericksburg and adjacent national battlefields memorial park, in the State of Virginia.

H. R. 3065, Mr. Capron—Providing for the erection of a monument at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, commemorative of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and those who participated in the naval battle of Lake Erie on the 10th day of September, 1813.

H. R. 3069, Mr. Capron—Making appropriation for site and pedestal of a statue of the late Major Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside in the city of Washington, D. C.

H. R. 3073, Mr. Gardener—To authorize the acquiring of the West Indian Islands owned by the Kingdom of Denmark, and appropriating the money therefor.

H. R. 3075, Mr. Gardener—In regard to a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Princeton, and appropriating \$30,000 therefor.

H. R. 3080, Mr. Showalter—To fix at the rate of \$30 per month the pension of sailors and soldiers who, while in the military or naval service, and in line of duty, have

incurred disabilities equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot.

H. R. 3094, Mr. Littlefield—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Major Gen. Henry Knox at Thomaston, Me.

H. R. 3097, Mr. Powers—To reimburse naval volunteers enlisted for one year or during the war with Spain for the cost of clothing and equipment.

H. B. 3098, Mr. Burkett—Amends Sec. 2 of the pension act of June 27, 1890.

H. R. 3108, Mr. Woods—Providing that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the Army or Navy for ninety days and were discharged from such service prior to the year 1896 may in certain cases locate 100 acres of public land not reserved or mineral land.

H. R. 3116, Mr. Gibson; H. R. 3067, Mr. Graham—Increasing the rate of pension for persons eligible under section two of the act of June 27, 1890, who require constant aid and attendance.

H. R. 3085—For the establishment of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs.

H. R. 3092—Establishing the Wilson Creek national military park.

H. R. 3096—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Major Gen. Henry Knox at Thomaston, Me.

H. R. 3107—To render absolute the presumption in all pension cases of the physical soundness of the soldier at the time of enlistment.

H. R. 3119—To assist in the erection of a monument and statue to the memory of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid.

H. R. 3120, Mr. Cummings—That on and after July 1, 1902, printers enlisted in the Navy and Marine Corps, when detailed to work at their trade, shall receive one dollar per day in addition to their regular pay and allowance during the period of said detail.

H. R. 3121, Mr. Cummings—That the law regulating the retirement and pay of the mates in the U. S. Navy, approved August 1, 1894, be amended to read as follows: "That the law relating to the retirement of warrant officers in the Navy shall be construed to apply to the officers now serving as mates in the Navy or who may be hereafter appointed as mates, and the said mates shall receive annual pay at the rates following: When at sea, \$1,200; on shore duty, \$900; on leave or waiting orders, \$700: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any increase of pay for any time prior to the passage of this Act."

H. R. 3125—To provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Travis, Bonham, Bowie, and Butler, for gallantry and heroism during the Mexican War.

H. R. 3149—For a Marine Hospital at Buffalo, N. Y.

H. R. 3149—To regulate the pay of printers in the Army.

H. R. 3152, Mr. Gillett, of Mass.—To prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors to any aboriginal native of the New Hebrides or any other of the Pacific Islands lying within the 20th parallel of north latitude and the 40th parallel of south latitude and the 120th meridian of longitude west and 120th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, not being in the possession or under the protection of any civilized power.

H. R. 3153, Mr. Cowherd—That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to have made and silver medal, of such design as he may approve, for the Army of the United States during the Spanish-American War, a silver medal, of such design as he may approve.

H. R. 3161, Mr. Gaines—To extend the homestead laws so as to include soldiers and sailors of the Spanish War and those who served in the Philippine Islands.

H. R. 3165—For the purchase by the United States of land near the city of Nashville, Tenn., for a military post.

H. R. 4301—To prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

H. R. 4316—Establishing the Franklin military national park.

H. R. 4320, Mr. Kay—That all officers who served in the Navy of the United States during the late Civil War, and who were on the retired list prior to March 3, 1893, shall be placed and borne on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank and the retired pay next higher in the grade to that held by them at the time of such retirement.

H. R. 4326—To repeal an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved February 2, 1901.

H. R. 4330—To establish a military post at Tacoma, Wash.

H. R. 4331—To determine the term of service of all soldiers, sailors, and marines serving in the War of the Rebellion for a period of ninety days or more.

H. R. 4410, Mr. Gibson—That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to have a special medal of honor, with appropriate designs and inscriptions, prepared for and presented to each of the Volunteers, Regular soldiers and officers of the United States Army who voluntarily remained on duty in the service of the United States in the Philippines after their respective terms of enlistment or appointment had expired; and for this purpose the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

H. R. 4420—Granting pensions to scouts and spies.

H. R. 4571—For the establishment of a Reserve Volunteer force of seamen and for the government of the same.

H. R. 4583—To extend additional homestead rights to soldiers and sailors serving in the war with Spain or during the military occupation of Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines.

H. R. 5779—For the reward of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps.

H. R. 4326, Mr. Bartholdi—Provides that Section 38 of an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901, be, and is hereby, repealed.

H. R. 4571, Mr. Parker—For the establishment of a reserve volunteer force of seamen, and for the government of the same. Provides for the enlistment for five years of not exceeding thirty thousand "naval volunteers," from among seafaring men and others who may be deemed suitable for service. They are to be trained ashore and afloat by Navy officers and subject to be called into the service when needed under penalty for desertion. That in order to encourage the merchant marine and the employment of such naval volunteers therein there shall be paid to the owners or charterers of any vessel of the United States which shall be engaged in foreign trade or in the deep-sea fisheries, a fixed sum for every naval volunteer actually employed. Whenever such foreign voyage shall be in a steam vessel and her time between ports on such voyage shall represent a speed of over ten knots an hour on the shortest courses between such ports, the pay shall be increased in proportion: Provided, That such vessel shall have been built or strengthened and kept in condition as may be fixed by naval regulations and to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, and shall have entered into

bond or agreement that such vessel may be taken by the United States at an appraisal of its fair value whenever the President shall declare an emergency that renders such taking advisable.

H. R. 4597, Mr. Maynard—Provides that a corps of pay clerks be established, and for this purpose the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to appoint twenty-five with the rank, pay and privileges of warrant officers, removable in the discretion of the Secretary. That paymaster's clerks of not less than ten years' accumulated service shall be eligible to appointment, on the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, and vacancies occurring may be filled by the Secretary of the Navy in the same manner. That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal existing laws as regards the appointment of paymaster's clerks.

H. R. 4408, Mr. Gibson—Granting pensions to certain irregular soldiers and non-enlisted men who served in the War of the Rebellion.

H. R. 4414, Mr. Gibson—Increasing the pensions of all helpless soldiers and sailors.

H. R. 4416, Mr. Gibson—To pension all Union soldiers and sailors who were confined in rebel prisons.

H. R. 4430, Mr. Gibson—Granting pensions to scouts and spies.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. W. B. Wallace, 20th U. S. Inf., has joined at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., 17th U. S. Inf., has joined at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Lieut. Philip Powers, 21st U. S. Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week en route to the Philippines.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., was of the box party entertained on the evening of Dec. 10, at the Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C.

Gen. G. A. Forsyth, U. S. A., residing at New London, N. H., reached his 64th birthday Nov. 7, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Mrs. Sternberg, wife of the Surgeon General U. S. A., will be at home during January on Tuesdays at her home, 1440 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Hare, wife of Col. Luther R. Hare, U. S. A., is in Washington, D. C., visiting her father, Colonel Hancock, at 1308 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Mary Townsend Hanks, widow of Lieutenant Hanks, N. S. N., has taken an appointment at the "Sherman," corner L and 15th streets, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Carbaugh, wife of Major H. C. Carbaugh, U. S. A., is in Washington, D. C., with her mother, Mrs. Henderson, at 1612 Rhode Island avenue, where she will pass this winter.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. E. R. Lowndes, U. S. M. C., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at San Juan, P. R. The new-comer has been christened Edward Rutledge Lowndes, Jr.

Chief Eng. Thom Williamson, U. S. N., Mrs. and the Misses Williamson, are back for the winter in their home, 2008 R street, Washington, D. C., after a summer and fall passed in Buffalo, N. Y.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., will be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Maryland Society to be held in New York City the latter part of January, or early in February next.

Miss Mary Heinzelman, daughter of the late General Heinzelman, U. S. A., is passing a month in Washington, D. C., at Miss Maxwell's, 1716 I street, N. W. Miss Heinzelman now makes her home in Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., is in Washington, D. C., on duty and is staying at the Portland, where his father and mother are located for the winter. Miss Gilmore, who has been quite an invalid, is much better, and has been out several times recently.

The officers with the headquarters staff and band, 27th Inf., which left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Dec. 8, for San Francisco en route to Manila are: Major C. St. J. Chubb, Capt. L. M. Nuttman, E. A. Shuttleworth, F. B. Andrus, and Chaplain G. D. Rice.

Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pennington have returned from a several months' sojourn abroad. Mrs. Pennington has recently lost her brother, Col. J. W. French, U. S. A., and her brother-in-law, Major E. S. Curtis, Artillery Corps.

General Funston, U. S. A., will sail from Manila for the United States on Dec. 16 on the transport Warren. The doctors have ordered a change of climate, and the General is going home on sick leave. Governor Taft will sail for home on the Grant on Dec. 20.

Mrs. Haines and her three little daughters accompanied her husband, Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav., U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., where she will remain during Captain Haines' absence in the Philippines, for which post his battalion will sail on Dec. 15. Mrs. Haines will make a short visit to her brother, Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Almy, before she settles for the winter.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at a small dinner on Monday, Dec. 9, when their guests were General and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Justice White and Mrs. White, Mrs. Wolcott, Mr. Price, Assistant Secretary of State; Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Paymaster and Mrs. G. P. Dyer, U. S. N., and Mr. Owen of the British Embassy. Mrs. Dyer sang in the east room later in the evening.

Some ladies from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., while enjoying a sleigh ride on Dec. 5, accompanied by officers of the yard, were tipped out of their sleigh on the corner of Deer and Market streets and quite badly shaken up, but no one was seriously injured. The sleigh was tipped upside down. In the party were Lieut. T. T. Craven, U. S. N., Lieut. J. Kennard Tracy, U. S. M. C., and four others.

George D. Rice, who was nominated for chaplain in the Regular Army on Dec. 10, was born in Malden, Mass., and educated at the Mount Vernon Military Academy in Chicago and at Tufts College Divinity School. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he was a private in Battery K, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and October 1, 1898, was appointed chaplain of the 6th Massachusetts, U. S. Volunteers. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the 26th U. S. Volunteer Infantry July 13, 1898.

"The Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute" for the quarter ending with August, contains for its leading feature an exhaustive article on "The Coast in Warfare" by Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears, U. S. N., and the second article is on "Ordnance and Armor," by Prof. Philip R. Alger, U. S. N. Lieut. Cleland Davis, U. S. N., discusses "Modern Armor." Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., writes on "Naval Reconnaissance in Time of Peace," and there are various other features of interest to the Service.

Major W. B. Wheeler, 18th U. S. Inf., is stopping at 33 West 19th street, New York City.

Capt. W. B. Rochester, Pay Department, U. S. A., has changed his address to 1320 18th street, Washington, D. C.

Gov. William N. Hunt of Porto Rico, has returned after a short trip on business to New York and Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Loring Strong, U. S. N., and Mrs. Strong are at 1736 18th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Miss Emma Spencer, after an absence of several months, has returned to her home, 509 Sherman avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton, U. S. N., under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., for typhoid fever, is considerably improved.

General Heywood, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Heywood entertained at a dinner on Friday, Dec. 6, at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Color Sergeant Berrine Flamer, 23d Inf., retired from active service Dec. 7, has established his permanent residence at Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Jr., have taken a house at Short Hills, N. J., for the winter. Mrs. Barclay is a daughter of the late Col. C. R. Paul, U. S. A.

We regret to learn that Mrs. O. M. Poe has been obliged to postpone her contemplated visit to Europe on account of ill health. She is at present at Coburg, Canada.

Lieut. Morris Stayton, Art. Corps, leaves Fort Hamilton, N. Y., before Christmas on a short leave, and it is understood that on his return he will bring a bride with him.

Major Gen. Arthur McArthur, U. S. A., who has been in Washington, D. C., has been ordered to proceed to Denver, Colo., and assume command of the Department of Colorado.

Mrs. R. W. McNeely, wife of Lieutenant McNeely, U. S. N., sailed for China on Nov. 13 to join her husband, accompanied by Miss Fanny McNeely and Mrs. McNeely's infant daughter, Marie Butler.

Major Gen. J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., attended the annual festival of the Colonial Order of the Acorn in New York on the evening of Dec. 11, and responded to the toast, "Our Flag." He is quoted as saying in the course of his speech, "I believe that the man who dies in defense of his country shall see God. Clergymen may not agree with me, but I believe as firmly as I believe that God lives that to such a man all sins are forgiven."

The following officers recently arrived from Manila constitute the present commissioned circle at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.: Col. J. Milton Thompson, Major C. L. Hodges, Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, Capt. W. H. Sage, R. C. Croxton, H. L. Laubach and J. L. Hines; Lieuts. A. T. Ovenshine, G. S. Goodale, I. A. Saxton, W. W. McCammon, Jr., A. P. Watts, W. K. Armstrong, Harry L. Cooper, G. A. Herbst and J. W. Norwood.

Capt. George H. Wadleigh, U. S. N., who has commanded the receiving ship Wabash at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard for several years, was detached from command on Dec. 8 and ordered to his home to await orders. These orders will be for examination for promotion to the rank of rear admiral, which rank Captain Wadleigh will reach by the retirement for age of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, in February next. Capt. George Wood Pigman will command the Wabash.

Lieut. Col. William C. Forbush, who will succeed to the colonelcy of the 12th Cavalry, vice Wheelan, retired, entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1864, and upon graduation June 15, 1868, as a 2d lieutenant was assigned to the 5th Cavalry and served on the frontier. He received the brevet of 1st lieutenant Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at Beaver Creek, Kas., Oct. 25 and 26, 1868.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Dec. 11, 1901: Capt. W. D. Newbill, U. S. A.; Col. J. M. Lee, U. S. A.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Ensign A. T. Chester, U. S. N.; Comdr. John Wise, U. S. N.; Ensign T. C. Hart, U. S. N.; Asst. Surg. E. O. Huntington, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. K. Parsons, U. S. A.; Capt. S. D. Rockenbach, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. F. Bottoms, U. S. A.; Capt. J. R. M. Taylor, U. S. A.; Gen. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Major R. L. Bullard, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. H. R. McIntyre, U. S. A.

Gen. J. H. Wilson, of the Volunteer Service, during the Spanish War, and a distinguished Cavalry leader during the Civil War, entertained the Army and Navy Club and their guests on Friday evening, Dec. 6, with a talk about China with an incidental allusion to conditions in Cuba. General Wilson has not only traveled extensively in China and written an excellent book about that country, but he served there during the Boxer troubles under General Chaffee. After the conclusion of General Wilson's talk Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., retired, who is also a traveler in China, made some remarks upon the same subject. A social entertainment with refreshments followed the talking.

Attorney General Knox in his annual report, sensibly proposes the creation of a special bureau for the Department of Justice for the consideration of questions relating to insular and territorial affairs. As evidence of the need for this bureau he cites the fact that no less than sixty formal opinions have been furnished by the Attorney-General to the President and heads of Departments concerning questions arising in connection with these insular possessions, in addition to opinions concerning such matters as the organization of the Army and Navy, prizes, etc. In view of the fact that the judicial business of our insular and territorial possessions is more likely to increase than diminish with the advance of time, Mr. Knox appears to have proposed the simplest and most practical method of dealing with it.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., is in possession of two interesting lithographs of drawings of the United States ships of war Columbus and Vincennes in the harbor of Yeddo, Japan, in July, 1840. These were the first American vessels to enter a Japanese port, having been in that harbor before Commodore Matthew C. Perry opened the country to American commerce. Rear Admiral Luce was then a midshipman on his second cruise, and was attached to the Columbus. That vessel carried the broad pennant of Commodore James Biddle, Captain Wyman was in command, and Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., now on the retired list of the Navy, was executive officer. Capt. Hiram Paulding was in command of the Vincennes. The pictures were drawn by John Eastley, a sailor on board one of the vessels, and lithographs were made and a copy of each given to every member of the crews. These pictures are very rare. One shows the vessels at anchor, and the other their departure.

Col. J. M. Swigert, U. S. A., is at Frankfort, Ky.

Lieut. H. Pendleton, 18th U. S. Inf., is on duty at Fort Russell, Wyo.

Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., retired, has gone on a visit to San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. F. S. Harlow, U. S. Art. Corps, has arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

Col. W. M. Van Horn, U. S. A., retired, is stopping at 385 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. H. L. James, Art. Corps, from Angel Island, Cal., is at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Lieut. E. S. Walton, 18th U. S. Inf., should be addressed at 130 West 139th street, New York City.

Capt. Richard Rush, U. S. N., has left Catskill, N. Y., for Washington, D. C., where he should be addressed at 1831 Jefferson Place.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Governor of Cuba, left Washington, D. C., Dec. 9 for New York, to take steamer to Havana.

Capt. D. B. Devore, and Lieuts. C. H. Ball, F. W. Turner and P. M. Stevens, U. S. A., are recent arrivals at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Major E. K. Webster, 27th U. S. Inf., whose health is somewhat broken down, leaves Atlanta, Ga., next week to spend until the middle of March, 1902, on leave.

Lieut. Thomas S. Moorman, 17th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty. — A son was born to the wife of Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th U. S. Inf., at Manila, P. I., Oct. 29, 1901.

Rear Admiral Cromwell, U. S. N., commanding the European Squadron, is coming home for a few weeks to be present at the wedding of his daughter, which occurs on Jan. 1 next.

Major Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer, Department of Cuba, has been ordered to temporary duty at Matanzas, Cuba, from Havana, in connection with the deep water pier proposed for that place.

Lieutenant Colonel Schebeko, Military Agent of the Russian Embassy at Washington, has been appointed to the Russian Embassy at Berlin. Lieutenant Colonel Agapieff will succeed Lieutenant Colonel Schebeko at Washington.

Major Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., who took part in the reception 50 years ago to Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was the principal speaker at the celebration in New York Dec. 8 of the 50th anniversary of Kossuth's arrival.

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Department Surgeon General, after a most arduous and successful tour of duty at Havana, Cuba, on the staff of General Wood, goes to Fort Monroe, Va., where his duties, though very responsible, will not be so laborious.

The following officers left Fort Slocum, N. Y., Dec. 7, for San Francisco, with recruits for the Philippines: Capt. Z. B. Vance, Lieuts. A. LaRue Christie, R. A. Caldwell, W. P. Kitts, W. B. Renziehausen, J. A. Higgins, W. H. Plummer, C. N. Cole and H. Harris.

The recent retirement for age of Col. James N. Wheelan, 12th Cav., caused the following promotions in the Cavalry arm; Lieut. Col. William C. Forbush, 10th, Colonel of 12th; Major Martin B. Hughes, 9th, to Lieutenant Colonel of 10th, and Capt. George H. G. Gale, 5th, to Major of 9th.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery M. O. L. L., held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Dec. 10, Companion Capt. Philip G. Woodward read a paper entitled "The Siege of Knoxville." Major Robert Francis Bates, U. S. A. (retired), has been transferred to the Commandery of the District of Columbia.

The nomination of Lieut. (Junior Grade) Emory Winslip, U. S. N., to be advanced four numbers in rank from the 4th day of March, 1901, taking rank next after Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry T. Baker, U. S. Navy, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Mallabon, P. I., March 4, 1899, was sent to the Senate on Dec. 5.

What is regarded as an unprecedented surgical operation is said to have been performed recently in the Marine Hospital at Cherbourg, France, being neither more nor less than the rejoining of an artilleryman's fingers which had been severed at the second joint. The surgeons are hopeful that the patient may recover the use of the fingers.

Lieut. J. H. Bradford, 19th Inf., who mysteriously disappeared from San Francisco three months ago, was found on Dec. 8 in St. Louis, Mo., living in a boarding house on Washington street under an assumed name, and supporting himself as a teacher and wheelwright. His mind is affected. He is now in a detention ward at Jefferson Barracks.

Surg. A. C. H. Russell, U. S. N., has been detailed to relieve Surg. N. H. Drake, U. S. N., as member and recorder of the Medical Examining Board in session at the U. S. Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y. This duty also includes service with Department of Instruction at the same place. Surgeon Drake has been ordered to his home and placed on waiting orders in preparation for duty abroad.

Asst. Paymr. Charles Conard, U. S. N., who has been ordered to the New Orleans, accompanied by Mrs. Conard and their only child, an infant a few months old, sailed from San Francisco Nov. 1, and on arrival at Honolulu discovered to their dismay that their luggage had been left at San Francisco through some mishap, and the voyage to Manila was made without change of clothing save such as their sympathetic fellow passengers were able to supply. Mrs. Conard is a daughter of the late Paymaster Allen, U. S. N.

The Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company issue an attractive illustrated catalogue of their marine rubber goods, comprising hose of various kinds, couplings, strainers, packings, gaskets, matings and tilings required on merchant and Government vessels. The manufacturers of this company meet the specifications of the Government and have been used in the U. S. ships Massachusetts, New York, Columbia, and Concord, torpedo boats Porter and Lawrence, etc. Their plant at Cambridge, Mass., is equipped to turn out special designs required as well as their standard goods.

Capt. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., the first Governor of Guam, has asked the Navy Department to retire him from active duty, and his request has been granted. Captain Leary is at present at the home of his brother-in-law at Chelsea, Mass., and has asked to be placed on the retired list by reason of incapacity incurred in service. Captain Leary is a Baltimore man by birth, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Baltimore in September, 1860. During the Civil War he saw active service with the blockading squadron off Charleston and in various fights thereabouts. During the Spanish War he commanded the San Francisco, Admiral Howell's flagship in the scout and protection duty around the New England coast.

Capt. George H. McMaster, U. S. A., from Manila, is at Columbia, S. C.

Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 14th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Niagara, N. Y., for Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. Sebree-Smith and her daughters are with Lieut. S. D. Smith at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming.

Captain Ketcham, Artillery Corps, is spending his leave with his wife in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. and Miss Campan, mother and sister of Mrs. Fitch, will pass this winter in their home in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Almy, daughter of the late Admiral J. J. Almy, U. S. N., has gone to New York to visit her friend, Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr.

Lieut. Harrison Hall, Artillery Corps, at present on leave, will join at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, about New Year's.

Col. John Simpson, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A., has arrived at Governors Island, N. Y., and is comfortably settled with his family.

Col. C. C. Byrne, U. S. A., and Mrs. Byrne have returned to New York from a pleasant sojourn abroad, both in excellent health.

Lieut. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., this week to spend the holiday season with friends in Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. Adam Kramer, and her daughter Nancy, have left Iowa City for St. Paul, Minn., where they should be addressed at 486 Iglehart street.

Capt. W. H. Hay, 10th Cav., Collector of Customs at Matanzas, Cuba, on leave of absence in the United States, is with his family at Chester, Penn., Dec. 5, 1901.

Miss Mabel C. Lomia has reached her father's post, Fort Morgan, Ala., after a delightful trip abroad with her aunt, Mrs. John Percy Robinet, of Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 12th U. S. Cavalry, on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is at present in command of the Department of Texas, as well as of the regiment.

Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, 27th U. S. Inf., who was recently married at Governors Island, N. Y., to Miss Regina Dravo, is not a son of Col. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., as has been stated.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Major C. L. Hodges, Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, Major Frank Taylor, Grand Hotel; Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, Capt. B. C. Gilbert, Capt. H. C. Smith, Navarre; Major H. S. T. Harris, Gilsey House; Capt. G. V. Heidt, Capt. A. S. McCowan, Murray Hill; Capt. W. R. Smith, Netherlands; Major E. E. Hardin, Gilsey House; Capt. J. C. Sanford, Victoria; Major J. M. Banister, Murray Hill residence, to the members of his old staff, and several other friends. Major Underhill is coming all the way from San Francisco to be present. Among those to be present are ex-Colonels Dowd and Leonard, of the 12th Regiment; Major McKim, of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald's old staff; Lieutenant Colonel Clark, Majors, Romaine, Parsons, Schieffelin, Gerard Varnum, Morris, Surgeon Lambert, Major Keech, and Captain Hoppin.

A Honolulu despatch of Nov. 26 reports Putnam Bradlee Strong as denying the story that he is without funds. He claims to have \$200,000 he made in speculating in Northern Pacific. He said: "As for my having treated my mother badly in selling that house, it was sold in accordance with her wishes. She did not care to live in it. Besides, my mother and I have not spoken to each other for seven years." Strong and Lady Francis Hope are reported to be living together in elegant quarters in Yokohama. They entertain lavishly and their house is the rendezvous of the swagger youth of Yokohama.

General McCoskry Butt of the New York National Guard will give a dinner on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at his Army posts in the Department of Colorado, are commanded as follows: Fort Apache, Ariz., Capt. H. W. Wheeler, Troop G, 5th Cav.; Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Capt. G. G. Palmer, 30th Inf.; Fort Douglas, Utah, Major George S. Young, 18th Inf.; Fort Grant, Ariz.; Col. T. S. Lebo, 14th Cav.; Fort Logan, Col., Lieut. Col. C. L. Cooper, 14th Cav.; Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Lieut. R. F. Walton, 10th Inf.; Fort Russell, Wyo., Major George B. Walker, 18th Inf.; Fort Washakie, Wyo., Capt. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav.; Fort Du Chesne, Utah, Major R. P. P. Wainwright, 5th Cav., and Fort Wingate, N. M., Major F. H. Hardie, 14th Cav.

Mrs. Clara Bell Brown, poet, journalist, and lecturer, who has been so widely abused in Iowa for her sentiments in favor of the restoration of the Army canteen, is not "Clara Belle," the fashion writer, but sister to the late First Lieut. James Edward Bell, 1st Art., class of '67, U. S. Military Academy, and an Army woman out and out. Gen. S. M. B. Young and the entire garrison at the Presidio, writes a correspondent, endorsed her stand. Colonel Rawles, commanding Presidio, decorated her stage in San Francisco, sent soldier ushers and the 3d Artillery band, and Chaplain Miller attended. Mrs. Brown is an apt impromptu speaker, some of her best work having been done at a few moments' notice. Her campaign speeches are invariably made from half a sheet of note paper. Besides Mrs. Grant and the late Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. John A. Logan is a warm friend of Mrs. Brown. Her lecture, "Woman's Love: Not Woman's Vote," has been a great success. Her others on "The Canteen" and "The Twentieth Century Talisman" filled houses for her. Her songs, of which she writes both words and music, have been successful. John Philip Sousa made the fame of "Our Army of Above" on a concert tour. As a society leader, writer and speaker, Mrs. Brown's career has been a success. Her daughter, Lily Raymonde Brown, who travels with her mother, is an accomplished writer, and though but 16, has already interviewed many leading men, among whom were Li Hung Chang, Duke d'Arcos, John Sherman, General Wheeler, and others.

Capt. James J. Meyler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at 8 Clay street, Newark, N. J., Dec. 12. Death was due to pneumonia, from which he had been a sufferer for three weeks. Captain Meyler was born in Newark and was graduated from West Point in 1887. For the last four years he was in charge of the harbor improvements at Los Angeles, Cal. Captain Meyler mined San Francisco harbor when the Spanish-American war was declared. He leaves a widow and an eight-year-old boy.

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded the contract for erecting the new buildings at the Naval Academy to the firm of Neel & Thomas, of Baltimore, who presented the lowest bid, amounting to \$2,448,000.

TRIUMPH FOR THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

In its account of the trial of the Gathmann shell at Sandy Hook the Scientific American, in its issue of Nov. 30, says that the crumpling by the shell "in concertina fashion, the plate steel frame of an Iowa swinging the 12-in. Krupp plate with its steel and timber packing and several hundred tons of sand around, 8 feet to the rear and 8 feet to the left of its original position, is certainly entitled to be called something more than an absolute failure."

This is a very misleading statement, for the official report of the trial which we published last week shows that the plate was not moved back and to the left to any such extent as is stated. The mass moved was not 700 tons, as stated by the Scientific American, nor "several hundred tons," but about 100 tons. At each of the three rounds fired with the Gathmann shell a considerable amount of the sand heaped up in the rear of the structure ran forward into the coffer dam, reducing the resistance of the target to the rearward movement. The plate was broken across by the transverse strain and the experts witnessing the trial claim that none of the effect upon the target was produced by the explosion: a shell loaded with sand would have accomplished as much. It must be remembered that the blow upon the target in the third round was equivalent to that of a projectile striking the side of a ship at a distance of only 500 feet from the muzzle of the gun. The striking energy was 49,500 foot tons, or 60 per cent. in excess of that of the Army shell in the third round, the same proportion holding good between the totals in the three rounds from the Gathmann shell and the Army shell.

Referring to the two systems, one depending upon the explosion upon the surface of an armor plate, and the other insisting that penetration is required to produce the desired effect, The Scientific American says:

"The significance of the recent tests at Sandy Hook lies largely in the fact that the two systems were tried out under exactly equal conditions, and that in one of them at least it was proved that we have a combination of an explosive, a fuse and a shell, which has given the highest possible results that could be demanded, and has placed the very best modern armor plate completely at the mercy of the gun. We refer, of course, to the high-explosive, armor-piercing shell, loaded with either dunnite or maxinite, and provided with the Dunn delay-action fuse, which latter is absolutely necessary to the detonation of the high-explosive filler. The results of the test make it certain that the best-protected armor-plated float, if attacked at pointblank range, would be speedily put out of action, either by the disablement of her guns, the destruction of her personnel, or the ultimate sinking of the ship itself. With regard to the Gathmann test, it is our opinion that while the results are 'not comparable, in their effect upon the plate itself, to those achieved by the army shell, the effects produced upon the target as a whole were so tremendous as to render the Gathmann shell anything but the absolute failure which it has generally been pronounced to be."

This is a very generous judgment as to the merits of the Gathmann shell, but it is nevertheless flatly at variance with the conclusions of the experts whose report was published in these columns last week. While acknowledging that the preponderance of advantage in the Sandy Hook trial was in favor of the Army projectile, and against the Gathmann shell, our contemporary says:

"Justice to the Gathmann shell compels us to draw attention to these facts; but at the same time it must be remembered that a shell of the same size as the Gathmann filled with either maxinite or dunnite, which have a greater density and far larger explosive energy, would have done more than the Gathmann shell, and would probably have smashed the plate into fragments. Moreover, the new army explosives are absolutely insensitive to shock; are perfectly safe to handle, and both the chemical composition and the delay-action fuse which is essential to their detonation are secrets which are in the safe-keeping of the United States Army."

TOURING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

From delayed letters of a staff correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL traveling in the Philippines we publish the following extracts describing interesting experiences of touring in the islands. They give glimpses of life and activity in the Archipelago which are usually absent from the commonplace news dispatches and letters:

To begin more or less chronologically on things, we passed Corregidor island early on July 9, crossed the broad bay and tied up off Manila about 9. This is the typhoon season; the bay is broad, and it is often too rough to get ashore; but we had good luck and it was calm. There was wild excitement among the ladies, of course, and their various husbands shortly began to appear in launches. They were not allowed to come on board until General Chaffee made his official visit—but some of them did, I think. Most of them looked like pleasant fellows. They led a hard life being introduced to a lot of people their wives knew well, whom they had never heard of. General Chaffee and Governor Taft and party came out soon.

I went ashore after lunch and made a first attempt at getting about in Manila. It is a fearful town for that. Caromatan—seats for two and the driver, two wheels and one horse—are about the only means of transport, and there are not nearly enough of them. I could not get one for about three hours. Getting about is quite a problem, and must add a great deal to the expenses of officers here. The casual caromata on the street costs but 20 cents gold per hour, 15 second hour, but that mounts up in a day. One gotten at the club costs \$1 Mex. an hour, and at a hotel or livery stable you pay what they please, for a drive on the Luneta, say, in a Victoria secured at a stable we paid \$6 Mex. for three hours, and that was cheap. To be sure of getting about you practically have to secure a caromata for the whole day. You may wait an hour to secure an empty one on the street, and from 12 to 2 or 3 P. M. they are hardly to be had. Also they often go off and leave you if you tell them to wait, unless you owe them a good deal.

I met Ohl after a while and got into a private caromata he had, belonging to an officer. A good many officers keep them, or carriages, at considerable cost. An outfit will cost anywhere from \$600 Mex. up, for "two \$15 broncos and a \$30 cart," as one remarked. Ohl later introduced me to the officer who owned the caromata, Capt. Archibald W. Butt, a very pleasant

fellow, formerly a newspaper man and now a Regular. He is in charge of the Land Transportation Office, and is doing excellent work there.

The business quarter of Manila is not very attractive. The Pasig River divides the old walled city on the East from the business district on the other side, where is the Escolta, and business houses. Streets are narrow and buildings unimpressive, except a few. General Chaffee's headquarters are at the Estada Mayos, east of the Pasig, north of the walled city. The headquarters of the Division of Northern Luzon are farther north on the other side of the river, and of Southern Luzon 'way over East; the Pay Department is in the walled city, with the Pasig near the bay—all rather far apart, and hard to get from one to another. The Luneta, the most attractive feature of the city is east of the walled city.

The launch California was placed at the disposal of the Congressional party by General Humphrey. Captain Grant took command, and we started up the Pasig for Laguna de Bay and Santa Cruz, about 50 miles away—some said 42. The river is narrow and only open to large launches and tugs, owing to low bridges in the city. It is full of picturesque bancos—small boats—and cascos—larger ones—above the city, and of these and regular shipping below the bridges. We ran up a couple of miles to Governor Taft's palace, where we stopped for the Senators and two others, and then went on up. The whole river was thoroughly familiar to Captain Grant, who first opened it up with his gunboats, and he pointed out the scenes of fights, shelled buildings, etc., all the way up. The country is flat and thickly grown, low bridges in some places. There are many native villages along the river banks, and all along the natives were busy fishing, washing and boating.

We landed in the Santa Mesa district, some miles out of the city, and spent a half hour at the scene of the first fighting with the insurgents, passing the sites of Camp Stotenberg and on to the San Juan bridge, where Colonel Smith fell, and where a sentry of the Nebraska regiment fired the first shot—when the Filipino, after repeated warnings, persisted in pushing their sentries across the bridge into the American lines. (Feb. 4, 1899.)

At Santa Cruz we found quite a native town, headquarters of the 8th Infantry and two companies. Col. W. E. Dougherty in command. They were most cordial and hospitable, as the officers have been all over. At these interior towns there is no means of accommodation, and the officers have to look out for whoever comes along, which must be quite a tax on them after a while. We found some very pleasant officers, Capt. W. Y. Stamper, Acting Adjutant; Capt. E. N. Jones, Capt. George B. Lawrason, Medical Department, and others. Also Captain Crawford, 20th Inf., in on a casual visit. The ladies of the post are Mrs. Dougherty and her niece, Miss A. L. Connor. Mrs. Kennedy, who came over with us, will be there soon with Captain Kennedy.

The Colonel had pleasant quarters in a Filipino house. In most of these towns there are one of two large houses of some pretension, owned by the more wealthy Filipinos, which are now occupied by our officers in comparative comfort. But there are few conveniences from our standpoint, no baths, no water closets, no running water, little furniture and little decoration, unless they furnish it. The rest of the town will be nipa shacks, where the Filipinos live crowded together, often 20 or more to a house. All they want is a roof and a place to lie down, sometimes a bed.

There was a "hotel," but only meals could be had, no beds; run by a Chinaman; most of the officers ate there, and we had dinner. Very fair, about like an up country hotel with us, but no luxuries. They are hard to get at most posts, but Santa Cruz is supplied regularly by boat from Manila. Senator Bacon stayed at the Colonel's and Captain Jones put up the rest of us, having quarters in a big house, and securing cots for us from the hospital, I fancy. There is a good hospital there. The Congressmen descend on a town like a devastating host. While the officers are, no doubt, glad to see them they must clean out about a two weeks' supply of beer, whiskey and bottled waters—with beer at 25 cents a bottle. Schlitz beer is the favorite apparently, and is widely advertised. Malted milk, Horlich's, is also widely used.

We saw three fine mountains some 40 miles off, San Cristobal, Bunabao and Lucban, the highest some 12,000 feet, second in the island.

Next morning an ambulance called for us, and some of us drove on three miles to Pagsinjan (Pagh-sin-han). It is quite a large native town, with part of a company of the 8th Inf. there—parts of two companies, I think. Lieut. J. F. James was in command; Lieutenant Stewart is the regular commander. He had gone to meet his wife, who came over with us, and she will be the only white woman there. There are some good houses, however.

We saw the native market going on, and called on the Filipino Presidente, Prudencia Francis; quite an intelligent-looking fellow, who had quite a fine house. There we saw two elaborately robed and really finely-made wax figures of life size; one a Virgin and the other the celebrated "Black Jesus," recently captured. The situation is as follows. Santa Cruz, on June 24, 1901, was the scene of the surrender of General Cailles, to Colonel Dougherty. Cailles was his second in command. After negotiation it was agreed that Pagsinjan should be left undisturbed for three days, for the insurgents to gather there and arrange for surrender. Cailles and Cailles agreed to meet there with their men; if either did not turn up the other was apparently to conclude the deal was off. Cailles got there first, waited a while, and not finding Cailles, cleared out. Cailles came only a short time after, and duly surrendered his portion of the forces. But Cailles being out stayed out, and they have been hunting him ever since. He has only about 150 men—or rifles, rather, for there are always plenty of men to a rifle, and he now ranks as a ladrone. But he makes the country somewhat unsafe beyond Pagsinjan.

There is a good deal of insurgent sympathy, from fear or otherwise. It was learned not long ago that considerable money was being collected for insurgent use, by the aid of this "Black Jesus"—it is black. It was carried about and by the aid of ventriloquism made to deliver alleged divine commands by which the superstitious Filipinos were led to contribute money and supplies. Finally our men succeeded in locating it, and captured it with some \$400 Mexican. Much more money is believed to be "cached" somewhere, and may be captured later.

We left Santa Cruz about 10 A. M., and started back for Manila, arriving without adventure about 4 P. M. At the palace Judge Taft's weekly public reception was on.

The Army and Navy Club of Manila moved on Sept. 11 from its old quarters near the Luneta to new quarters at 238 Calle Palacio in the walled city. Its present house under Spanish rule was occupied by the offices of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy. The club house occupies an entire block, with an interior court. It is fitted with admirable baths and offers excellent accommodation for a number of transient guests. While the present location is not considered as favorable as the

former one by some members of the club, the building is a great improvement over the old one, and the change of location was made necessary, as the old building was required for other purposes.

At the club I was introduced to Gen. J. P. Sanger. I also found Major Bailey there, and met Capt. F. A. Meacham, Lieut. Godwin Ordway (son of the General), Captain Garrard and others.

Sept. 13 a special train on the Manila-Dagupan Railway was provided for the Congressional party. Only three Congressmen turned up. Mr. Mercer, Mr. Jack and Mr. Green. We waited until about 9:30 for others, and then started. We had a first class car, all the cigars, champagne, whiskey and soda desired, and every attention was shown us by the railroad. Mr. Charles A. Broxup, General Traffic Manager (Acting Traffic Superintendent) had charge. Our Quartermaster's Department ran the road for fourteen months.

The roadbed is narrow gauge, runs through a flat country, much of it, rice paddies. There are many rivers, and its chief woes are washouts during the rainy season.

Others of the party were Captain McCrea, 11th Inf., who went part way; Capt. Louis F. Bash, 7th Inf., Aide de Camp to General Wheaton, who looked out for the military end of our entertainment, and Capt. Clarence Deems, Art. Corps. These went all the way; others joined in later.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Henry M. Merriman, Art. Corps, U. S. A., son of Gen. Henry C. Merriman, retired, was married Dec. 9 in Denver, Col., at his father's home to Miss Alice Lishman of Honolulu. Lieutenant Merriman has been ordered to New York, so that the wedding was hurried. Miss Lishman has been the guest of General and Mrs. Merriman for the past year.

Lieut. George C. Shaw, U. S. A., and Miss Ida L. Adams were married on Dec. 1, at the residence of Mrs. John A. Logan, Calumet Place, Washington, D. C. Lieut. Shaw will soon leave for the Philippines. Mrs. Shaw will not accompany her husband, but expects to join him later.

Miss Ruth Thompson was married to Lieut. George Matthias Hoffman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Dec. 5 at the home of Dr. J. J. Purman, 1435 Chapin street Northwest, in Washington, D. C. Dr. Frank Pleadwell, U. S. N., was best man. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate relatives and two or three other friends being present. The bride wore a travelling gown of blue broadcloth, with hat to match. Following the ceremony a breakfast was served, after which Lieutenant and Mrs. Hoffman left for a short wedding trip. Upon their return they will reside at the Leamington, 2503 14th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Miss Maie Coulling, niece of Mrs. Danes, widow of the late Major Henry C. Danes, Art. Corps, was married in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23, to Mr. William Stuart, Jr., of Pasadena, Cal. There were no cards and on account of the recent death of Major Danes only a few friends were present.

Major Cornelius Gardener, 15th U. S. Inf., was married on Oct. 26 last at Manila, P. I., to Miss Beatie E. Patton, daughter of the late Capt. J. T. Patton, of Detroit, Mich. Major Gardener is on duty as Governor of Tayabas Province.

Lieut. George Matthias, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Miss Ruth Thompson were united in marriage on Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. J. J. Purman, 1435 Chapin street, Washington, D. C.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILLS, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, DEC. 12, H. Q. A.

Second Lieut. Jos. F. Barnes, Art. Corps, transferred from 13th Co. Artillery to the 121st Co., Coast Art., and to join. Lieutenant Barnes is relieved from further duty with the 73d Co., Coast Art.

Leave for four months granted Capt. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf.

Par. 18, Orders of Dec. 6, which directs 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, 15th Cav., to join his regiment, is revoked.

Capt. Albert Todd, Art. Corps, will report to commanding officer of Artillery District, San Francisco, for staff duty.

Leave granted Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, Artillery.

Par. 18, Orders of Dec. 7, relating to Contract Surg. Bower E. Himes, is revoked, and he will proceed home for annulment of contract.

Leave for two months is granted Captain George S. Goodale, 23d Inf.

Second Lieut. Allan L. Briggs, 7th Inf., is transferred from Co. F to C and will join company.

The following named officers are assigned to regiments indicated after their names: Second Lieut. Walter J. Scott, to 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Chas. C. Winnia, to 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robt. W. Tompkins, to 1st Inf.; Lieuts. Scott and Winnia will join that portion of their respective regiments serving in Division of Philippines; Lieut. Thomson will go to Fort Columbus for temporary duty.

Capt. James G. Harbord, 11th Cav., is assigned to Troop M of that regiment, vice Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

A long list of nominations for appointment and promotion in the Army was received by the Senate on Dec. 5 and 9. These appointments and promotions, which were made during the recess of Congress, have all appeared in the Army and Navy Journal during different weeks, under the head of Recess Appointments, with the exception of those we give below.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Beecher B. Ray, paymaster to be paymaster with the rank of major, Nov. 12, 1901, vice Belknap, deceased.

To be Assistant Surgeons with rank of Captain.

Thomas R. Marshall, of Virginia, late captain and assistant surgeon, 41st Inf., U. S. V., Nov. 14, 1901, vice Leeper, appointed major and surgeon of Vols.

William C. Le Compte, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, U. S. A., Nov. 16, 1901, vice Anderson, resigned.

Herbert Gunn, of Ohio, contract surgeon, U. S. A., Nov. 19, 1901, vice Andrews, appointed major and surgeon of Vols.

Waldemar A. Christensen, of California, contract surgeon, U. S. A., Nov. 19, 1901, vice Childster, discharged.

To be Assistant Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant.

James Lung Bevins, of Illinois, Nov. 26, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Eli L. Huggins, 12th Cav., to be colonel, Nov. 16, 1901, vice Noyes, 2d Cav., retired from active service.

Major Earl D. Thomas, U. S. Cav., (detached as inspector

general), to be lieutenant colonel, Nov. 16, 1901, vice Huggins, 13th Cav., promoted.

Henry T. Bull, of New York, late private, Co. B, 1st U. S. Volunteer Engineers, to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

George M. Apple, at large, late first lieutenant, 39th Inf., U. S. V., to be first lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Howard Lee Landers, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, 41st Inf., U. S. V., to be second lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. James Miller, 19th Inf., to be colonel, Nov. 11, 1901, vice French, 22d Inf., deceased.

Major Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Nov. 11, 1901, vice Miller, 19th Inf., promoted.

Capt. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., to be major, Nov. 11, 1901 (subject to examination), vice Mansfield, 11th Inf., promoted.

Sherman A. White, of New York, late first lieutenant, 1st Nebraska Vols., to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William W. White, of Ohio, late captain, 3d Ohio Vols., to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Executive Nominations received by the Senate, Dec. 10, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. William C. Forbush, 10th Cav., to be colonel, Dec. 10, 1901, vice Wheeler, 12th Cav., retired.

Major Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Dec. 6, 1901, vice Forbush, 10th Cav., promoted.

Capt. George H. G. Gale, 5th Cav., to be major, Dec. 6, 1901, vice Hughes, 9th Cav., promoted.

Artillery Arm.

Capt. John P. Wisser, Art. Corps, to be major, Nov. 4, 1901, vice Curtis, deceased.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be Chief of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier General.

Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E. (since retired from active service), April 30, 1901, vice Wilson, retired from active service.

Col. John W. Barlow, C. E. (since retired from active service), May 2, 1901, vice Robert, retired from active service.

Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., May 3, 1901, vice Barlow, retired from active service. The nomination of the above named officers, submitted to the Senate on Dec. 5, for appointment to the same office, is hereby withdrawn and this nomination substituted therefor.

Member of Mississippi River Commission.

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Adams, C. E., for appointment as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1879, vice Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., relieved.

CIRCULAR 4, DEC. 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

The right to travel pay on discharge does not depend upon the performance of any journey. If for any reason the shortest route, which is ordinarily the direct route, is closed or is impracticable for the time being some longer route which is available becomes, in contemplation of law and regulations, the shortest usually traveled route so long as the impediment continues. (We omit text.—Ed.)

TRANSPORT REGULATIONS.

G. O. 159, DEC. 10, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The attention of all persons traveling on United States transports is called to the following provisions of Army Regulations regarding damage to or loss or destruction of public property:

764. Officers responsible for property will be charged for any damage to or loss or destruction of the same, and the money value deducted from their monthly pay, unless they show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, by their own affidavits or certificates or by one or more depositions that the damage, loss or destruction was occasioned by unavoidable causes and without fault or neglect on their part.

766. If an article of public property be lost or damaged by the neglect or fault of any officer or soldier, he shall pay the value thereof, or the cost of repairs, at such rates as a board of survey may determine.

767. The amount charged against an enlisted man on the pay rolls on account of loss or damage of or repairs to Government property shall not exceed the value of the article or cost of repairs; and such charge will only be made on conclusive proof, and never without an inquiry, if the soldier demand it. He will be informed at the time of signing the pay rolls that his signature will be regarded as an acknowledgment of the justice of the charge.

769. If articles of public property are embezzled, or lost or damaged through neglect, by a civilian employee, the value or damage as ascertained (and by a board of survey if necessary) shall be charged to him and set against any pay or money due him.

In order to enforce the foregoing regulations transport quartermasters and all officers making inspections on board ship will carefully observe any damage to or loss or destruction of any of the ship's fittings or property which may have been caused by individuals and make immediate report thereof in writing to the commanding officer, who will thereupon take action, as prescribed in Army Regulations, for fixing the responsibility and securing restitution to the Government for such damage, loss or destruction as has been due to carelessness, wilfulness or neglect. Copies of each report and action thereon will be furnished the transport quartermaster.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, Adj. Gen., Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 160, DEC. 11, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
Further modifies Paragraphs 125, 709, 1595, 1598, 1599 and 1617 of the Regulations of 1901, modified by G. O. No. 140, Nov. 2, 1901, H. Q. A. Par. 125 relates to the transfer of enlisted men. Par. 709 to accounts of disbursing officers. Par. 1595 to hospital stewards and privates of the Hospital Corps. Par. 1598 to enlistment of recruits of Hospital Corps. Par. 1599 to the transfer of enlisted men to the Hospital Corps, and Par. 1617 to medical officers.

G. O. 161, DEC. 12, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Par. 1, G. O. No. 147, Nov. 9, 1901, from this office, as directs Co. C, 1st Battalion of Engineers, upon arrival in the United States from the Division of the Philippines, to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary station, is modified so as to direct it to proceed to West Point, New York, for station, relieving Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers.

Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, when thus relieved will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for station.

The officers now on duty with Co. M will remain at West Point for duty with Co. C, and the officers on duty with the latter company will conduct Co. M to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia. The commanding general, Department of the East, is charged with the details of these movements.

G. O. 37, OCT. 24, DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON.
Capt. Eugene O. Fehet, Signal Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty as Signal Officer of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps.

G. O. 312, OCT. 3, DIV. PHILIPPINES.

All enlisted men of the 1st, 5th and 6th U. S. Cavalry, 3d, 4th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 24th Infantry, to be discharged during the months of October and November, who do not intend to re-enlist, will be sent to Manila to report to the commanding officer, Post of Manila, on or before October 14, and will be furnished transportation to San Francisco, California, by the transport Sheridan.

On or before the 10th of each succeeding month enlisted men of the above named regiments to be discharged under similar conditions in the months succeeding November, 1901, will be sent to Manila for transportation to the United States.

Enlisted men in this Division of organizations other than those mentioned, who will be discharged prior to December 1, 1901, and who have not expressed their intention to re-enlist, will similarly be sent by first available transportation to Manila, to report to the commanding officer, Post of Manila, and should arrive on or before October 25, 1901.

On or before the 25th of each succeeding month enlisted men in this Division of organizations other than those mentioned in Par. 1, to be discharged under similar conditions in the months succeeding November, 1901, will be sent to Manila, for transportation to the United States.

The descriptive lists and accounts of pay and clothing embracing all information necessary for the preparation of papers for discharge will invariably be sent with each company detachment of men. Great care must be exercised to insure accuracy.

Enlisted men entitled to good character on discharge, and who desire to remain in these islands, will be excepted from the requirements of this order.

CIRCULAR 9, NOV. 19, OFFICE COMMISSARY GEN.

Revolves Circular No. 3 dated June 7, 1901, from this office, and announces specifications to hereafter be adopted by purchasing commissaries in making purchases of salt meats, canned corn beef, and canned roast beef.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., now in Washington, D. C., will proceed to Denver, Colo., and assume command of the Department of Colorado. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., for investigation of the whole subject of damage to the machinery of the tug Reynolds, and the steam launch Pleasant. (Dec. 6, D. E.)

Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Totten, and make an investigation of certain matters connected with the use of the post chapel. (Dec. 12, D. E.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1901, is granted Major George Ruhlen, Q. M. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Q. M., will proceed from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Newport, R. I., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Adams and Fort Greble, R. I., and Fort Rodman, Mass., to relieve Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Q. M., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., not later than Dec. 25, 1901, for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Sheridan. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Albert D. Niskern, commissary, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as chief commissary of that Department, to relieve Lieut. Col. David B. Wilson, 25th Inf., of that duty. Major Niskern will also relieve Lieut. Col. Wilson of his duties as purchasing commissary at Omaha, Neb. Lieut. Col. Wilson upon being relieved will await orders at Omaha for the convenience of the Government. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Walter E. Smith (appointed Dec. 9, 1901, from commissary sergeant, 10th Cav.), Manzanillo, Cuba, will be sent to Holguin, Cuba, for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John H. Adams, who will be sent to Havana, Cuba, for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Sanders, who will be sent to Fort Constitution, N. H., for duty. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Elbert E. Persons, asst. surg., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., for temporary duty. (Dec. 4, D. E.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Albert E. Mutton, Fort Constitution, N. H., will proceed to Fort Warren for examination by 1st Lieut. George W. Mathews, asst. surg., for mental and physical examination as to his fitness for re-enlistment in the Hospital Corps as Acting Hospital Steward. (Dec. 7, D. E.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Edward J. Hill will proceed from Fort Caswell, N. C., to Fort Williams, Me., and report for temporary duty. (Dec. 3, D. E.)

The following named hospital stewards, recently appointed, having reported, are assigned to the posts set opposite their respective names: Emile Hauman, jr., Murro Castle, Santiago; Thomas P. Davison, Manzanillo; William E. Arnold, Baracoa; George G. Spurlin, Camp R. S. Mackenzie, Puerto Principe. (Nov. 30, D. Cuba.)

Act. Hosp. Steward John F. Durant, from duty at Manzanillo, Cuba, to Guantanamo, Cuba, for duty. (Nov. 30, D. Cuba.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Thomas Person, from Fort Canby to Fort Columbia, Wash. Act. Hosp. Steward Jesse T. Scow, from Fort Columbia, Wash., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Nov. 28, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Valery Harvard, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty as chief surgeon, Department of Cuba, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

Major Henry S. T. Harris, surg., having reported his arrival in New York City, New York, will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York. (Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, asst. surg., from further duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., for duty, to relieve Contract Surg. Bower E. Himes, who will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Arthur C. Heffenger, now at Portsmouth, N. H., will report at Fort Constitution, N. H., for duty. (Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Henry B. Staley, Santiago, Cuba, is transferred to Fort Greble, R. I., to relieve Hosp. Steward Charles T. Loebenstein, who will be sent without delay to Fort Columbus, N. Y., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Walter S. Haines is transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

Contract Dental Surg. Alexander P. Bacon will proceed to Columbia Barracks, Cuba, for duty, relieving Contract Dental Surg. George M. Decker, who will report to the chief surgeon of the Department for duty in the city of Havana in connection with the garrisons forming the Artillery Defenses of Havana. (Dec. 4, D. Cuba.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Contract Surg. Walter K. Beatty, U. S. A., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Nov. 29, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. M. F. Clausius, U. S. A., will proceed from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for temporary duty. (Nov. 29, D. Cal.)

Major Eugene L. Swift, surg., having been found physically disqualified to perform the duties of a major and surgeon by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced, to date from Dec. 9, 1901. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James H. McCall, asst. surg., having tendered

his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 31, 1901. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Herbert Gunn, asst. surg., recently appointed, now at San Francisco, Cal., will report for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. J. W. Richards is extended twenty days. (Dec. 6, D. E.)

S. O. 23, relating to Act. Hosp. Steward Albert E. Mutton, Fort Constitution, is revoked. (Dec. 11, D. E.)

Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, asst. surg., is honorably discharged as major surgeon, U. S. V. only, to take effect Dec. 31, 1901. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James L. Bevans, asst. surg., recently appointed, will proceed from Decatur, Ill., to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg., from Fort Slocum, New York, to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. David Baker, asst. surg., Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal. (Dec. 6, D. Cal.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major Ogden Rafferty, surg. (Dec. 6, D. Cal.)

Capt. Roger P. Ames, asst. surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 2, D. Cal.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 22, is granted Major W. F. Carter, surg. (Dec. 15, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward Charles O. Zimmerman is relieved from duty on the transport Buford, and will proceed to Fort Constitution and report for duty. (Dec. 12, D. E.)

Contract Surg. Charles W. Thorp will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. John T. Halsell, having reported, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Thomas C. Ball, having reported, will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Francis M. Wall will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

Major W. D. Crosby, surg., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort McPherson, Dec. 7.)

Acting Hospital Steward Newell R. Colby is relieved from further duty in the Department of Cuba. He will be sent to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward William Kirschenbauer, Sullivan Island, S. C., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and report upon arrival to the commanding general for transportation on the first available transport to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles E. Tayman, U. S. Inf., paymaster, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

The operation of so much of Par. 11, S. O. 261, Nov. 11, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. William B. Rochester, jr., paymaster, and Par. 23, S. O. 242, Oct. 19, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Capt. Eugene Coffin, paymaster, is suspended. Captains Rochester and Coffin will remain on duty at San Francisco, Cal., until the arrival at San Francisco and assignment to duty of at least two of the officers named in Par. 3, S. O. 272, Nov. 23, 1901, H. Q. A. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

Major William B. Schofield, paymaster, upon the completion of the payments on muster of Nov. 30, 1901, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, and will join his proper station on or about Jan. 1, 1902. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Edward M. Adams, C. E., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. Henry M. Adams, C. E., and will take station at Washington Barracks, D. C., not later than Dec. 15, 1901, for duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers and with the Engineer School of Application. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Upon the arrival at Fort Macomb, La., of Ord. Sergt. William B. Rose, Ord. Sergt. Horatio L. Buckley will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb. (Dec. 6, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, O. D., will report in person to Col. Joseph P. Farley, O. D., president of the examining board to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. William N. Gamage, from Fort Pulaski, Ga., to Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., for duty. (Nov. 29, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. F. Bryant will proceed to Fort San Cristobal, P. R. (Dec. 8.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Major Daniel M. Taylor, from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. Capt. William S. Peirce, from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, to duty with station at New Haven, Conn., as inspector of ordnance with the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn., and the American Ordnance Co., Bridgeport, Conn., relieving Major Ira MacNutt, 1st Lieut. Harry H. Stout is assigned to duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, with station in New York City, New York, 1st Lieut. Samuel Hof, from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and is assigned to duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, O. D., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified on business pertaining to the establishment of a course of instruction at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., in the design and construction of ordnance: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; Rensselaer Polytechnic School, Troy, N. Y.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazard, 1st Cav., is transferred from Troop H to Troop F of that regiment. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Leslie A. J. Chapman, 1st Cav., is assigned to Troop H of that regiment. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

2d Lieut. Seth W. Cook, 3d Cav., is at his own request transferred to the 10th Cav., and will join that portion of the 10th Cav. serving in the Division of the Philippines. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Col. Louis H. Rucker, 8th Cav. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. William C. Forbush, 10th Cav. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert D. Read, jr., 10th Cav., now at San Francisco, Cal., is detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years dating from November 1, 1901, and will proceed to No. 514 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., not later than Dec. 20, 1901. (Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

Major George L. Scott, 10th Cav., is detailed as acting Indian agent at the Leech Lake Agency, Walker, Minn., to relieve Capt. William A. Mercer, 7th Cav., Dec. 31, 1901. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Frederick J. Herman, 10th Cav., having been assigned to Troop M by his regimental commander, will proceed to the station of his troop, Manzanillo, Cuba, for duty. (Dec. 5, D. Cuba.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

Leave for ten days, to take effect Dec. 25, is granted 2d Lieut. George Grumert, 11th Cav. (Dec. 7, D. E.)

Leave for fifteen days to take effect Dec. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav. (Dec. 9, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Willard H. McCormack, 11th Cav. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)
 1st Lieut. Leon E. Kromer, 11th Cav., from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to take effect in due time to enable him to proceed with the squadron of the 11th Cav. now under orders to sail from New York City on or about Jan. 15, 1902, on the transport Buford for the Division of the Philippines. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

The retirement from active service Dec. 6, 1901, of Col. James N. Wheelan, 12th Cav., is announced. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)
 1st Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, 12th Cav., having reported at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will join his troop (G. 12th Cav.), at Fort McIntosh, Texas. (Dec. 12, D. T.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 21, 1901, is granted Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (Dec. 2, D. D.)
 1st Lieut. Col. Earl D. Thomas, 13th Cav., to report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for station, and will join the station. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEO.

2d Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., now at Fort Grand, Ariz., having been assigned to Troop H, will proceed to join said troop at Fort Logan, Colo. (Dec. 2, D. Colo.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

1st Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, 15th Cav., now on leave, will join his regiment. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)
 1st Lieut. Claude E. Dudley, 15th Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will report at No. 121 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., for recruiting duty. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Francis J. Koester, 15th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 6, D. Cal.)
 Capt. Matthew A. Batson, 15th Cav., will repair to Washington, D. C., for examination as to his physical condition and for treatment in hospital. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.
 1st Lieut. Harrison Hall, Art. Corps, having reported, will join the 10th Battery, Field Art., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Harrison Hall, Art. Corps. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Charles J. Bailey, Art. Corps. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, Art. Corps, to take effect when his services can be spared from Fort Strong, Mass. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for one month is granted Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Art. Corps, to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted Capt. Lloyd England, Art. Corps. (Dec. 9, D. E.)
 Leave for ten days is granted Major Albert L. Cummins, Art. Corps. (Dec. 9, D. E.)
 Private John W. Dee, Hospital Corps, will proceed from New York City to Columbia, S. C., in attendance upon 1st Lieut. Lee Harwood, Art. Corps, who is unable to travel without an attendant. (Dec. 9, D. E.)
 Sergt. Edward Flynn, 33d Co., Coast Art., Fort Columbus, is transferred to 84th Co., Fort Hamilton. (Dec. 7, D. E.)
 Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 22, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Monroe, Art. Corps. (Dec. 11, D. E.)
 Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 24, is granted 1st Lieut. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps. (Dec. 11, D. E.)
 Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 13, is granted 1st Lieut. John T. Geary, Art. Corps. (Dec. 11, D. E.)
 Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. F. L. Buck, Art. Corps, to take effect after Capt. W. S. Overton shall have reported at Fort Totten for duty. (Dec. 11, D. E.)
 Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about Jan. 8, 1902, is granted Capt. A. W. Chase, Art. Corps. (Dec. 10, D. E.)
 The leave granted Major Henry M. Andrews, Art. Corps, is extended three months. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)
 2d Kenneth C. Masteller, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 12th Co., Coast Art., to the unassigned list, and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty in the Artillery District of San Diego until further orders. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)
 2d Lieut. E. H. Yule, A. C., is detailed in charge of Post Exchange, (Key West Barracks, Nov. 26.)
 2d Lieut. M. B. Wilhoit, A. C., is detailed in charge of submarine mining material, etc. (Jackson Barracks, Dec. 6.)
 Corps. W. H. Keel, G. A. Wicks and R. Callahan, 122d Co., C. A., Fort Columbus, have been promoted to sergeants.
 Capt. A. Campbell, A. C., is detailed Fire Marshall, and Lieut. Gordon Robinson, assistant. (Fort Columbus, Dec. 6.)
 2d Lieut. C. M. Bunker, A. C., is detailed Engineer Officer for Art. Dist. of Savannah. (Fort Screven, Dec. 4.)
 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, A. C., will join his company, the 116th Co., Coast Art., stationed at Fort Screven, Ga. (Dec. 4, D. Cal.)
 Major Alexander D. Schenck, Art. Corps, is assigned to the command of the Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Dec. 5, D. L.)
 Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted Major A. Lundeen, Art. Corps. (Dec. 12, D. E.)
 Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 23, is granted 2d Lieut. Norris Stayton, Art. Corps. (Dec. 12, D. E.)
 2d Lieut. C. M. Seaman, A. C., is detailed assistant to Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Du Pont, Dec. 11.)
 2d Lieut. R. B. Mitchell, A. C., is detailed assistant to the Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Dade, Dec. 7.)
 The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 1st Lieut. George F. Connolly, from the 4th Co., Coast Art., to the 56th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Jr., from the 36th Co., Coast Art., to the 44th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Samuel M. English, from the 121st Co., Coast Art., to the 27th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Lewis C. Hamilton, from the 122d Co., Coast Art., to the 25th Co., Coast Art. The officers named will proceed to join the companies to which transferred. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Capt. Charles E. Tayman, 1st Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)
 Sick leave for four months is granted Col. Abram A. Harbach, 1st Inf. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)
 Leave from Dec. 10, 1901, to Jan. 2, 1902, inclusive, on account of sickness is granted Capt. Charles B. Vodge, 1st Inf. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Major Philip Reade, 4th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Nalc, Province of Cavite, and assume command of that station, relieving Major C. W. Mason, 4th Inf. (Oct. 27, D. S. L.)
 Second Lieut. Herman Glade, 4th Inf., will report to the Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty at the Academy. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

1st Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, 7th Inf., will, upon the

expiration of his present leave, report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to conduct recruits from the latter post to San Francisco, Cal., and then join his proper station. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

The leave granted Capt. Wilda P. Richardson, 8th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

1st Lieut. Cleveland Willcoxson, 9th Inf., from temporary duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., to take effect Dec. 20, 1901, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post via San Francisco, Cal., to the Division of the Philippines. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Dec. 21, is granted 1st Lieut. R. Foster Walton, 10th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Dec. 2, D. Colo.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Franklin S. Linsenring, 11th Inf. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)
 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Maginnis, 11th Inf., from further duty at Porto Rico, and will proceed to New York City for further orders. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

The leave granted Major Herbert S. Foster, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

G. O. 72, 13TH INF., DAGUPAN, OCT. 12, 1901.
 The Regimental Commander takes pleasure in publishing to the regiment the following, received this date by mail from Brig. Gen. William H. Biebee, U. S. A.:
 "In relinquishing command of the regiment by reason of promotion to the grade of General Officer, the undersigned recognizes a high honor in having been colonel of the 13th Infantry.
 "To the officers he extends his deepest thanks for their loyalty and valor; to the men his lasting gratitude for upholding the honor of the regiment, and to all, his full appreciation of that strong soldierly conduct in our two past years of campaigning in the Philippines that has contributed so largely to the promotion of the colonel.
 WILLIAM H. BIEBEE, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.
 Balluag, Prov. of Bulacan, Oct. 4, 1901.
 By order of Captain Buck:
 ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Capt., 13th Inf., Adj.

2d Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg, 13th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 22d Inf., and will join the latter regiment. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)
 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. MOALE.
 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Watkins, 15th Inf., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Madison Barracks. (Dec. 10, D. E.)
 Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 21, is granted 2d Lieut. Gad Morgan, 15th Inf. (Dec. 10, D. E.)
 The leave granted 2d Lieut. Haywood Robbins, 15th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)
 Major T. F. Davis, 15th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (Dec. 4, D. Cal.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. SANNO.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, 18th Inf., is further extended ten days. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Alfante, 18th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Dec. 2, D. Colo.)
 The leave granted 1st Lieut. David E. W. Lyle, 18th Inf., is extended two months. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. SNYDER.

1st Lieut. James M. Graham, 19th Inf., is transferred from Co. C to Co. B of that regiment. (Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

G. O. 88, 20TH INF., TANAUAN, P. I., OCT. 29, 1901.
 1. G. O. 312, Division of the Philippines, dated Manila, P. I., Oct. 8, 1901, directs all enlisted men whose term of service expires prior to January 1, 1902, and who do not intend to re-enlist or do not wish to remain on the Islands, shall proceed to Manila, P. I., on or before Nov. 10, 1901, for transportation to the United States.
 2. As the majority of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment are included in this class, the regiment will be practically disorganized. In order to meet the emergency and as an urgent necessity, all non-commissioned officers availing themselves of this opportunity to leave the regiment will be reduced to the grade of private from date of descriptive list.
 3. A non-commissioned officer so reduced will be furnished with a copy of this order.
 4. All non-commissioned officers reduced by this order are appointed lance non-commissioned officers in the grade they now hold, wearing the chevrons so honestly earned.
 5. The Regimental Commander regrets the necessity for this unusual action, and it is with reluctance, and only for the good of the service, that it is taken. Otherwise the regiment would be without non-commissioned officers during the next two months.
 6. The high standard of the regiment and its general reputation is in great part due to the excellent men now in non-commissioned grade, and it is acknowledged to them in this public manner.
 By order of Captain Morrison:
 W. P. BURNHAM, Capt., 20th Inf., Adjt.

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

1st Lieut. Philip Powers, 21st Inf., from temporary duty at Fort Niagara, New York, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post via San Francisco, Cal., to the Division of the Philippines. (Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. H. L. Laubach, 22d Inf. (Dec. 6, D. E.)
 Leave for one month is granted Major Charles L. Hodges, 22d Inf. (Dec. 6, D. E.)
 Leave for one month is granted Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, 22d Inf. (Dec. 6, D. E.)
 Major E. B. Pratt, 22d Inf., is assigned to 3d Battalion. (Plattsburg Barracks, Dec. 8.)
 Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 22d Inf. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., now at San Francisco, Cal., is detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, from Nov. 1, 1901, and will proceed to No. 221 West Fourth street, Des Moines, Iowa, and enter upon duty not later than Jan. 3, 1902, relieving Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

Major Walter S. Scott, 27th Inf., will upon the expiration of his present sick leave proceed to New York City and join the battalion of the 27th Inf. now under orders to sail on the transport Buford on or about Jan. 15, 1902, from that city to the Division of the Philippines. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. HOOTON.

1st Lieut. Reuben Smith, 28th Inf., having reported from leave, will report to the commanding officer, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for temporary duty. (Nov. 30, D. Cal.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. LEE.

Capt. Robert E. L. Spence, 30th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John B. Fair, 30th Cav., from temporary duty with recruits and casuals at the Presidio of San Francisco, to Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (Dec. 2, D. Cal.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Frank A. Jernigan,

Philippine Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 5, 1901. (Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)
 Having reported, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits and casuals awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 2, D. Cal.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Henry E. Groff, 27th Inf.; Sergt. Major Irving Heaslip, 2d Inf.; Post Q. M. Sergt. Patrick Colgan; Sergt. of Ordnance Ezekiel De Mott; Sergt. Henry Blum, 25th Co., Coast Art.; Color Sergt. John C. Young, 3d Inf.; First-class Musician John Eisenman, U. S. M. A. Band; Cook John McDonald, Troop B, 3d Cav. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted, are announced:
 Eli L. Huggins, from lieut. col., 13th Cav., to colonel; rank Nov. 18, 1901; assigned to 2d Cav.
 Earl D. Thomas, from major Cav., insp. gen., to lieut. col.; rank Nov. 16, 1901; assigned to 13th Cav.
 James Miller, from lieut. col., 19th Inf., to colonel; rank Nov. 11, 1901; to 22d Inf.
 F. W. Mansfield, from major 11th Inf., to lieut. col.; rank November 11, 1901; assigned to 19th Inf.
 James B. Jackson, from capt., 17th Inf., to major; rank Nov. 11, 1901; assigned to 11th Inf.
 Clarence N. Purdy, from 1st lieut., 6th Inf., to captain; rank June 10, 1901; assigned to 1st Inf.
 Merck B. Stewart, from 1st lieut., 8th Inf., to captain; rank June 12, 1901; assigned to 8th Inf.
 F. W. Lewis, from 1st lieut., 8th Inf., to captain; rank July 1, 1901; assigned to 29th Inf.
 Charles E. Russell, from 1st lieut., 8th Inf., to captain; rank July 8, 1901; assigned to 8th Inf.
 Dennis E. Nolan, from 1st lieut., 13th Inf., to captain; rank July 6, 1901; assigned to 30th Inf.
 Jas. N. Pickering, from 1st lieut., 1st Inf., to captain; rank July 11, 1901; assigned to 1st Inf.
 Wm. A. Burnside, from 1st lieut., 14th Inf., to captain; rank July 23, 1901; assigned to 17th Inf.
 Reynolds J. Burt, from 1st lieut., 25th Inf., to captain; rank July 23, 1901; assigned to 9th Inf.
 Russell C. Langdon, from 1st lieut., 27th Inf., to captain; rank July 26, 1901; assigned to 9th Inf.
 Harry H. Tebbetts, from 1st lieut., 1st Inf., to captain; rank Sept. 2, 1901; assigned to 30th Inf.
 Houston V. Evans, from 1st lieut., 6th Inf., to captain; rank Sept. 24, 1901; assigned to 13th Inf.
 Arthur R. Kerwin, from 1st lieut., 13th Inf., to captain; rank Sept. 27, 1901; assigned to 13th Inf.
 George S. Goodale, from 1st lieut., 23d Inf., to captain; rank Sept. 28, 1901; assigned to 23d Inf.
 B. M. Hartshorne, Jr., from 1st lieut., 7th Inf., to captain; rank Oct. 5, 1901; assigned to 7th Inf.
 Frank C. Bolles, from 1st lieut., 6th Inf., to captain; rank Oct. 7, 1901; assigned to 6th Inf.
 James W. Clinton, from 1st lieut., 22d Inf., to captain; rank Oct. 15, 1901; assigned to 13th Inf.
 A. T. Ovenshine, from 1st lieut., 23d Inf., to captain; rank Oct. 15, 1901; assigned to 7th Inf.
 Henry E. Eames, from 1st lieut., 11th Inf., to captain; rank Oct. 16, 1901; assigned to 30th Inf.
 Robert Field, from 1st lieut., 14th Inf., to captain; rank Nov. 4, 1901; assigned to 5th Inf.
 Colonels Huggins and Miller, Lieut. Col. Mansfield, and Capts. Purdy, Burt, Tebbetts, Evans, Kerwin, Clinton, Ovenshine and Eames will join their respective regiments. Lieut. Col. Thomas is relieved from duty as inspector general and will report by letter to C. O., Dept. of Dakota, for station, and will join station to which assigned. Major Jackson will join that portion of his regiment serving in the District of Porto Rico. Capt. Burnside will remain on duty with the 14th Inf. until the arrival of the 17th Inf. in the U. S., when he will join his proper station. Capt. Langdon will join his regiment upon the expiration of his present leave. (Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

G. O. 88, Dept. of Northern Luzon, Oct. 29, 1901, publishes instructions for the information and guidance of commissaries in that Department.
 The officers named are detailed to inspect beef cattle and witness the issue of annuity goods during the current fiscal year at the following designated Indian agencies: San Carlos Agency, Arizona—2d Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav. Fort Grant, Arizona. Shoshone Agency, Wyoming—2d Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st Cav. Fort Washakie, Wyoming. Southern Ute Agency, Colo.—2d Lieut. John H. Read, Jr., 14th Cav. Fort Wingate, New Mexico. (Nov. 27, D. Colo.)
 The following officers are detailed to inspect beef cattle and witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at the agencies indicated, during the present fiscal year: Fort Belknap and Fort Peck Agencies, Mont.—Capt. Robert C. Williams, 13th Cav. Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Blackfeet Agency, Mont.—Capt. Erwin L. Phillips, 13th Cav. Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Tongue River and Crow Agencies, Mont.—1st Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 1st Cav. Fort Keogh, Mont. Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, South Dakota—Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 13th Cav. Fort Meade, S. D. Cheyenne River and Crow Creek Agencies, South Dakota—1st Lieut. Duncan K. Major, 14th Inf. Fort Snelling, Minn. Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota—Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf. Fort Yates, N. D. (Nov. 29, D. D.)
 General Wood, commanding the Department of Cuba, in Circular 18, Dec. 4, enjoins all troop, company and detachment commanders serving in the Department, to call the attention of all enlisted men to be discharged from the service of the United States, to paragraph of the Penal Code in operation in the Island of Cuba, in regard to wearing the uniform of a soldier of the United States, viz.: Art. 34.—He who shall publicly and unlawfully wear a uniform or dress belonging to an office which he does not hold, or of a class to which he does not belong, or of a rank not his own, or insignia or decorations that he is not authorized to wear, shall be punished with the penalty of a fine of from 25 to 350 pesetas.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Arrived in New York Dec. 1. To sail for Manila Jan. 15, 1902.
 CROOK—Sailed from New York Dec. 5 for Manila.
 DIX—Sailed from Manila Dec. 7 for Seattle.
 EGBERT—Sailed from Seattle Nov. 7 for Manila.
 GRANT—Arrived in Manila Dec. 11.
 HANCOCK—Arrived in San Francisco Dec. 4. To sail Dec. 16 for Manila.
 INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.
 KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila Dec. 11 for San Francisco.
 LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.
 LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.
 McCLELLAN—Arrived at Malta Nov. 25. Sailed from Gibraltar Dec. 4 for New York.
 MEADE—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 17 for Manila.
 RELIFE—At Manila, P. I.
 ROBERTSON—Sailed from Portland Nov. 16 for Manila.
 REDGWICK—At New York, N. Y.
 SEWARD—Arrived at Portland, Ore., Oct. 25.
 SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 4.
 SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.
 To sail for Manila about Jan. 16, 1902.
 SUMNER—Arrived at Manila Oct. 14.
 THOMAS—Sailed from Manila Nov. 30 for San Francisco.
 WARREN—Sailed for Yokohama for docking and then to return to Manila.
 WRIGHT—Wrecked Nov. 23, near south end Daram Island, with entrance to San Juanico Straits.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1865.)

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1901.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The London Navy and Army Illustrated tells us something about our Presidents which we had not learned before when it says: "A Republican President is nearly always a mediocrity; a man of ordinary intelligence, of pleasant manners; a man who is only too ready to tread the usual path of office and has no fancy at all for innovations or for impressing his individuality upon the high office which he holds."

This description will hardly apply to Washington, Lincoln or Grant, to the two Adamses, to Jefferson or to Andrew Jackson, not to speak of others nearer our time concerning whom critical historical judgment has not yet made up its verdict. Then there is Monroe, who gave us the Monroe doctrine to plague Europe with, and certainly Andrew Jackson can hardly be described as a man of pleasant manners without fancy for innovations, or for impressing his individuality upon his high office, nor does the description exactly fit Mr. Cleveland. But we can all agree with our English contemporary when it tells us that the present incumbent of the Executive office is quite out of the ordinary run of Presidents. Continuing, Navy and Army Illustrated says: "The Americans, or such of them as are office-seekers, jobbers, and busybodies, have already found this out and made their moans over the discovery. The President does not suffer fools gladly. He is impatient of bores. He will not lower his voice to that pitch at which place-hunters like to prefer their petitions. He is quick to grasp the purpose of a visit, and declines to lend a willing ear to long, unnecessary explanations. He behaves, in fact, more like a man of business than an officer of State. The official mind is shocked accordingly. Circumlocution and formality are dear to the official mind all over the world; to cast off ceremony and to go straight to the point is in its estimation not only ill-bred, but ill-calculated to enhance the dignity of office. Further, the President has declared that he intends to select for positions in the public service the best men, without considering which party they belong to. Such a dangerous principle as this, openly avowed, was bound to win him the hostility of place-hunters and party 'bosses,' and they have accordingly joined with the scandalized officials in deploring the President's youth and darkly hoping that no ill may come of it."

"But fortunately America is the last country in the world in which this ridiculous depreciation of a young President has any chance of being seriously regarded."

We have not discovered that any one on this side of the Atlantic who influences public opinion is troubling himself about the President's age. He is the youngest man we have ever had in the Presidential chair, but he is only three years younger than Grant was when he took office, and Grant was certainly a very safe and conservative President whose name, great soldier as he was, will be forever associated with one of the greatest triumphs of peace principles in the negotiation of the treaty of Washington, and President Roosevelt, in a varied and unusual experience which especially fits him for dealing with the problems of his time, is riper than most of the Presidents who were his seniors in years. We have had no President since Grant who equaled him in this respect.

The influence of the Presidential office is very powerful in the direction of conservatism, and it is well to remember that this is the beginning and not the end of the Presidential term. Much may happen in four years and the President now has Congress on his hands. The *vis intertia* of Congressional hostility to innovation has wrecked many a promising scheme of reform. But it is certainly a very encouraging sign that we should have the hopefulness of youth and the energy of intellectual and bodily vigor in the lead in this country. Of England our illustrated contemporary tells us that everywhere old men block the way, old men who have not the will or the ability to lead. "Not until we enlist in our service the league of youth," it says, "will there be any chance of our national institutions being altered in accordance with the changed conditions of national life."

GUARDING THE FLAG.

Recent events in this country, headed of course by the grim tragedy at Buffalo in September, render it morally certain that vigorous efforts in behalf of legislation for the protection of the flag will be made during the present session of Congress and it would be little less than disloyalty to doubt that these efforts will prove successful. The improper use of the National emblem is a reproach to Congress and the country. Ours is the only nation in the world that tolerates an abuse so wicked and discreditable, and the result is that our enemies abroad, ever on the lookout to turn a point against the United States, sneer at the Stars and Stripes as a banner which commands no protection from the Government it represents. The desecration of the flag here at home by those who debase it with advertisements of their own selfish enterprises has been imitated in some of our

new territorial possessions—in Manila, for instance, where, as it is seriously alleged, the proprietors of disreputable resorts emblazon the front walls of their premises with the Stars and Stripes to exploit their infamous traffic. How much respect can we expect from the Filipinos for a flag which social outcasts are allowed to pervert to such base uses?

What does it signify to the old world anarchist, who upon landing on our shores, sees our flag in daily use as the advertisement of tradesmen, tricksters or quacks? How can we demand that foreigners shall honor the flag unless we honor it ourselves? The time has come when this evil must be corrected. If we respect our institutions we must show it by respecting the emblem which represents them. The use of the National colors for advertising purposes or for the exploitation of selfish individual enterprises of any character whatsoever, should be forbidden by a federal law bearing penalties so severe that no man would dare to violate it. Popular sentiment in favor of such an enactment is rapidly crystallizing. The American Flag Association of New York, of which Theodore Roosevelt is a vice-president, and the Flag Committees of the Sons of the American Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars in Illinois and other States are pushing the movement with such energy that defeat seems impossible. The first step toward official action appears in House Bill No. 4301, introduced by Representative Tompkins, of New York, under the title, "An Act to Prevent the Desecration of the Flag of the United States." Unfortunately, however, there is some indifference to the measure in quarters where there should be nothing but the heartiest and most aggressive support. A Nebraska correspondent, for instance, says: "I know for a fact, that if Speaker Henderson was favorable and anxious to have a law enacted protecting the flag from desecration, it could be passed without any effort from outside sources." There can be no doubt that with the generous co-operation of the speaker this wholesome and needful measure could be embodied in the forms of law speedily and with little or no opposition. The powerful aid of religion seems to give sanctity to National flags, and the Roman standards were guarded with religious veneration in the temples.

DIVIDED AUTHORITY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

While it would be unjust to indulge in any captious criticism of the acts and policies of the Civil Commission of the Philippines, there are certain features of its programme which, at this distance, appear to be of extremely doubtful wisdom. One of these is the creation of an insular Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings, the chief of which is to receive a salary of \$4,000 a year, payable, of course from the domestic revenues. The need of this costly bureau seems to be prospective instead of present.

The Civil Commission has established a multitude of bureaus, commissions, departments and other agencies of government, which, as time advances, seem likely to result in serious clashes of authority. The wide distribution of power among these numerous bureaus means a divided responsibility, and a divided responsibility means a complex and inharmonious administration instead of the simple, compact and highly centralized system of government which the Philippine situation so urgently requires. Our correspondent in the Philippines writes: "There is no real friction between the civil and military, but they do not always work together entirely smoothly. As I understand it the military turn over to the civil any town which they say they are able to run. The troops are still there, but they are in a somewhat anomalous position. They are not under the command of the civil authorities, and their own officers have no very definite orders as to what to do. The civil authority comes to the military and says:

"Here, there is a band of so many ladrones a few miles out."

"Military says, 'Indeed,' and looks interested, but says no more."

"Civil says, 'Well, aren't you going out to capture them?'"

"Military says, 'Why, I have no authority to do that; I am not in charge; I don't want my men hung for murder if they kill a ladrone or two, or imprisoned if they use undue violence. The civil power is in charge; send out your police after them.'"

"But my police can't capture them," says Civil. "What are your orders, anyway?"

"Oh, to hold drills, have inspection once a month, and draw pay once in two months, if we are lucky—that is as long as the civil authorities control here. Any time you can not handle the situation the military authority will be very glad to take charge again here."

"Civil does not like that, and there you are."

"This is just a rough instance of how things go. Some towns have been taken up by the civil authorities successfully; some have been taken over, and then turned back to military rule."

THE SENIOR NATIONAL FLAG.

A correspondent says:

"What present existing nation has had its present national flag for the longest time? I say the United States, and that our flag dates from June 14, 1777. The resolution of the Continental Congress of that date is:

"Resolved, That the flag of the United States be, &c."

"Since that time our flag has not been altered in any essentials, either by the act of January 13, 1784, or by the act of April 4, 1818, or any other act. Whoever would argue that the act of 1818 essentially altered our flag

must ignore the heading of the act, which was: 'An act to establish the flag of the United States.' It was not an act 'to adopt a flag,' or 'to change the flag,' but 'to establish,' i. e., make stable, the flag of the United States."

"The present flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland can only date from 1801, because both the flag and the nation were then changed essentially. The accepted dates for the flags of other nations I believe are: Spain, 1785; France, 1804 (?); Portugal, 1830; Italy, 1848; Austro-Hungary, 1867; Germany, 1870, and Russia and Japan quite recently. The Chinese flag would be imagined old, but its official birth was only in 1872."

"I find that the standard with the star and crescent upon it was first hoisted by Mahomet II, after the capture of Constantinople in 1453. But when the present nation of Turkey got title to it as Turkey's national flag I do not know. Can you inform me? Turkey's claim to the oldest flag has never been advanced, so I have assumed that there is no foundation for it."

W. D. ELLWANGER."

We agree with the opinion expressed by our correspondent concerning the antiquity of the American flag. Banners and flags, similar to those now in use, were known in China before the siege of Troy, but China had no National ensign until intercourse with foreign nations compelled the adoption of one in 1862. The present red and yellow ensign of Spain was adopted in 1785. The Spanish flag was displaced for a time during the reign of Joseph Bonaparte and again during the revolutionary disturbances between 1868 and 1875, but was restored by King Alfonso XII. Jan. 6, 1875. The tri-color of France was adopted in 1794, when the ensign of the French Revolution was abolished as savoring too much of royalty. In 1820, however, an American ship entering the port of Havre with the tricolor at her mast-head was ordered to take it down, as it would not be recognized in a French port even as a signal flag. In 1830 the tricolor was re-established as the National emblem of France. The imperial standard of Germany bears on its arms the inscription, "Gott mit uns, 1870," which indicates the date of its origin. The flag of Portugal was adopted in 1830. It is a reproduction of the banner which Prince Henry, the Navigator, devised in 1419. The flag of Sweden and Norway dates from the union of the two kingdoms in 1817. The present emblem of Italy is fifty-three years old; that of Belgium was adopted in 1831. Greece bears the colors of Bavaria, whence came the first king of her present dynasty. The Austro-Hungarian flag dates from 1867. The British colors in their present form were adopted on the union with Ireland in 1801. They were first displayed on the Tower of London Jan. 1, 1801. The imperial standard of Japan is old in design, but it was adopted some 250 years ago when foreign vessels began to visit Japan. The Society Islands adopted a National flag in 1829, and to this was added the French tricolor in 1844 in token of the French protectorate established that year. The flag of San Salvador was adopted in 1865. Russia's present National flag is of comparatively recent origin. The age of the Turkish flag is uncertain, but no claim has ever been made that Turkey's flag was the oldest.

The Hon. J. D. Pioda, the Minister from Switzerland, informs us that "the present Swiss flag has been in use ever since the foundation of the Confederation in the year 1291. This flag (a white cross on a red field), was already at that time the banner of one of the three original cantons, the canton of Schwytz, which gave to the Confederation its flag and its name. It thus appears that the two oldest Christian flags are those of the two Republics—Switzerland and the United States. This is testimony to the perpetuity of Republican institutions."

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REPORT.

The annual report of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding Division of the Philippines and Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, covers the ten months ended July 4, 1901, when he was succeeded in command by Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, whose report appeared last week. It deals in great detail with military and civil events during the period passed, presents an exhaustive analysis of the prevailing conditions and constitutes a complete record of work undertaken and results accomplished. The military situation in the Archipelago on Oct. 1, 1900, the date of the preceding report from Division Headquarters, was perplexing. In the summer of the previous year the insurgent leaders, forced to accept an attitude of inferiority, had adopted what General MacArthur describes as "a modified Fabian policy, which was based upon the idea of occupying a series of strong defensive positions, and from there presenting just enough resistance to force the American Army to a never-ending repetition of tactical deployments." This policy was partially successful, the native army being thereby enabled to hover within easy distance of the American camps, and at the same time avoid close combat. When the offensive action of the American Army became rapid the native forces would disband to avoid destruction or capture, but as the dissolution always took place in accordance with pre-arranged plans, the enemy suffered only small losses in battle. It has since been learned that at the very beginning of hostilities the native leaders were seriously inclined to adopt this method of guerrilla warfare, as likely to be the most effective in opposing the American troops.

Finally in November, 1899, the field forces of the insurgents were formally disbanded in pursuance of the agreement of the council of war at Bayambang on the 12th of that month. To the Americans this event seemed, for a time, to signify a cessation of hostilities, but to the

Filipino it simply meant a transition from one form of action to another. "The Filipino idea behind the dissolution of their field army," says General MacArthur, "was not, at the time of the occurrence, well understood in the American camp. As a consequence misleading conclusions were reached to the effect that the insurrection itself had been destroyed, and that it only remained to sweep up the rag ends of the rebel army by a system of police administration not likely to be either serious or dangerous." It was under this frankly acknowledged misapprehension of Filipino purposes that General MacArthur, on June 5, 1900, recommended a general and complete amnesty which, by the direction of the President, was promulgated on the 21st of the same month. "The immediate result," says General MacArthur, "was not inspiring," and in the light of subsequently ascertained facts it is plain that the amnesty "could not have directly operated to accomplish the end in view." This amnesty, however, and the supplementary memorandum published July 2, 1900, proved, in General MacArthur's estimation to be the most useful instruments in behalf of pacification, inasmuch as they "effectively revealed to the natives the beneficent spirit of American institutions, and the determination of the United States to establish an essentially republican Government, attended with the largest amount of personal liberty."

The long period of comparative inactivity which followed the disbandment of the insurgent army was regarded by the American forces as a favorable sign and encouraged the hope for an early termination of the war, together with the general acceptance of American supremacy. But this impression was misleading, and subsequent discoveries proved that the period of calm covered only the time necessary to enable a redistribution of the insurgents and their adaptation to new methods of warfare. Evidences of secret activity continued to increase, and through the clouds of uncertainty and doubt it soon became clear that "the hope of ending the war without further effusion of blood was not well founded. The Filipinos were organized for further desperate resistance by means of a general banding of the people in support of the guerrillas in the field." The leaders announced the principle that every native of the Archipelago owed allegiance to the insurgent cause, and by intimidation, oppression and bodily torture they were able to command the co-operation and support of a large mass of the Filipino population. "The cohesion of Filipino society in behalf of insurgent interests," says Gen. MacArthur, "is most emphatically illustrated by the fact that assassination, which was extensively employed, was generally accepted as a legitimate expression of insurgent governmental authority. The individuals marked for death would not appeal to American protection, although condemned exclusively on account of supposed pro-Americanism, or give information calculated to insure their own safety, even where such procedure could be easily accomplished by means of conference with American commanders, who in many instances were stationed within the barrios where the victims resided."

The amnesty expired on Sept. 21, 1900. It had failed of its purpose. The Filipinos had secretly reorganized their forces. They had come to realize that the result of the Presidential election in the United States would involve no change in the purpose of the American Government, and conditions, says General MacArthur, were likely to become chronic "unless some remedy could be devised capable of ready application with the means at hand." Consequently an entirely new campaign was determined upon, "based upon the central idea of detaching the towns from the immediate support of the guerrillas in the field, and thus also precluding the indirect support which arose from indiscriminate acceptance by the towns of the insurrection in all its devious ramifications."

In the conduct of the campaign along the lines indicated the people, especially those living in towns, were rarely interfered with even when suspected of giving aid to the enemy. Prisoners taken in battle were disarmed and promptly released. The rights of non-combatants were carefully respected and the whole policy of the Army was shaped to conform to the hope that "such conciliatory action would in time turn the natives into friendly neighbors, alike to their advantage and to that of the United States."

The improved conditions which have been produced by the vigorous campaign under notice are particularly gratifying to Gen. MacArthur, by whom "it is respectfully submitted that they were not brought about entirely by the hand of Providence." The American troops had a hand in them, as a glance at the facts will show. On Oct. 1, 1900, the Army in the Philippines occupied 413 stations, and the number increased to 502 on March 1, 1901, and every command was in contact with some hostile force. Gen. MacArthur is confident that the Filipinos will in due time become warmly attached to the United States by the sense of gratitude and self-interest. "In the meantime," he continues, "the moulding force in the Philippines must be a well-organized army and navy, and anything calculated to impede the activity or reduce the efficiency of these instruments will not only be a menace to the present but put in jeopardy the entire future of American possibilities in the Archipelago." This extremely interesting report, which is full of light on Filipino character and conditions, concludes as follows: "To doubt the wisdom of the United States remaining in the islands is to doubt the stability of republican institutions, and amounts to a declaration that a nation thus governed is incapable of successfully resisting strains that arise naturally from its own freedom and from its own productive energy."

ADMIRAL BRADFORD'S OPINION.

Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, has expressed the sentiments of the entire Navy relative to shore duty for Naval officers, in a recent interview on the subject with the representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The remarks of Admiral Bradford, coming as they do from an officer of such high standing and ability, are of especial interest when taken in connection with the President's message:

"It appears from the public press that the British Admiralty is much disturbed over a want of engineering and mechanical knowledge on the part of line officers, or, as termed in England, 'executive officers,' of the Navy of Great Britain. The experiment of amalgamating line officers and engineer officers of the United States Navy is being watched in England with much interest. The line officers of the United States Navy are, generally speaking, much better informed in all that pertains to mechanical, electrical and steam engineering than the officers of any other Navy of the world. This is partially due to accident.

"When the Navy of the United States reached its lowest point of efficiency, about thirty years ago, and was without any formidable ships, even possessing very few ships of any kind, the Navy Department, desiring to at least maintain a corps of officers, cast about for shore work for them to do. Seagoing officers were detailed as inspectors in many industrial establishments of the country; schools were established for the instruction of officers in electricity, chemistry, metallurgy, torpedoes, and other important branches of their profession; and officers were granted leave in order to accept service with manufacturers of armor plate, guns, gun mounts, and other munitions of war. The consequence was that when the construction of the new Navy commenced a corps of specialists had been established and many officers had become familiar with the complicated mechanisms in use on shipboard. This duty has largely been maintained up to the present time. In addition, the course of instruction at the Naval Academy has included engineering branches and young line officers have been required to serve in the engine rooms of cruising ships.

"On the other hand, officers in the British Navy have been kept almost constantly at sea; a large amount of sea service is required in order to ensure promotion; not to be appointed to a seagoing ship implies a want of professional aptitude and efficiency. Therefore, all of the officers seek service afloat. Officers of the executive branch of the Royal Navy have been justly noted for centuries for their knowledge of seamanship; they have had a contempt for the work of engineers and artisans. In consequence of this fact when steam machinery commenced to be installed in their ships, about fifty years ago, it was turned over to a new corps as something unworthy of attention. This spirit has continued almost to the present date, and meantime machines of marvelous ingenuity and great complexity have been installed in modern fighting ships from one end to the other. The executive branch finds that a knowledge of handling a ship under sail is no longer needed; the engineer branch find themselves overburdened with work, since besides steam machinery they have confided to their care all mechanical gun carriages and mounts, the intricate and delicate machinery of the mobile torpedo, dynamo and their appurtenances, hydraulic appliances for moving guns, turrets, etc., etc.

"A modern ship of war is one of the most complicated machines in existence. It is filled with machinery of various sorts from one end to the other. The finished ship, ready for service, is of great cost and enormous value to the Government. It is worth nothing unless efficiently handled, cared for, and kept in readiness for service. These duties devolve upon seagoing officers. Seagoing officers must operate, keep in order and repair the immense number of living parts of a huge battleship. In intricacy they compare with the arteries, veins, sinews, and other parts of the human body. Is it expected that officers and men, who when placed on board of such a ship make their first acquaintance with the vast number of machines and moving parts now found there, can understand them? Is it expected they will know how to manipulate them, if they are without previous experience in their construction? It requires no professional experience to decide such a question. A great proportion of the repairs demanded on the interior parts of cruising ships arise from a want of knowledge on the part of those who manipulate them.

"The only possible way that these ships can be kept efficient is for the officers and men who go to sea in them and who are responsible for their efficiency, to obtain previous knowledge of those internal fittings by supervising their construction and installation, and thereby becoming familiar with their intricate character. The best engineers found on board of the modern ocean greyhounds are those from the shops of Glasgow and other great shipbuilding plants. The best locomotive driver is the one who has built his engine and knows every screw, every rivet and every part in it. There is therefore no doubt that all interior moving mechanism actuated by steam, compressed air, hydraulics or electricity, should be constructed and installed under the supervision of sea-going officers.

"I believe that all sea-going officers should spend a considerable amount of their time on shore learning the integral parts of the huge and costly machine placed in their hands when at sea, and which they must fight and maintain in an efficient condition.

"I further believe it to be in the interest of the country to increase the number of officers of the Navy sufficiently for this purpose. Professional knowledge is constantly required in the construction and equipment of a ship of war. Engineering knowledge is also constantly required of officers when at sea, in order to successfully manipulate the great number of appliances on board. There is no body of men in the country possessing the scientific attainments of naval officers who are paid such small salaries, and therefore the proposition should commend itself on the score of economy.

"The inspection of much of the machinery of battleships and armored cruisers is now in the hands of old officers formerly of the engineer corps who will soon be retired. It is my deliberate opinion that a corps of young line officers should be assigned to duty as their assistants without delay."

THE CARTER CASE AGAIN.

This case has occupied public attention for more than four years. After a prolonged trial before a court martial the proceedings reached the War Department in May, 1898, but the result was not promulgated until September, 1899, when Carter was taken in custody under his sentence, and confined at Governors Island. Before he

could be forwarded to the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., his counsel obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Upon hearing the writ was dismissed. An appeal from this action was taken by his counsel to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and that court confirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court. A petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals was presented to the Supreme Court, and was by that court denied. At the same time an appeal directly to the Supreme Court was allowed by the Circuit Court, which, upon motion of counsel for the Government, was dismissed. Upon conclusion of these proceedings Carter was finally, on April 30, 1900, sent to the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., under the sentence adjudged by the court martial nearly two years before.

In October, 1900, another writ of habeas corpus was obtained for Carter, by his counsel from the United States Circuit Court, District of Kansas. Upon hearing, this writ was also dismissed and Carter remanded to the penitentiary. That court, however, granted him an appeal, direct to the Supreme Court. This appeal was heard by that court on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, Frank Blair, Esq., appearing for Carter, and Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., and Solicitor General Richards of the Department of Justice, representing the United States.

In his brief and oral argument submitted to the Supreme Court, Mr. Blair contended, in substance, that the court martial exceeded its powers, when it found the accused guilty under the 62d Article of War of the offence of applying to a purpose not prescribed by law certain large sums of river and harbor funds, because the specification was wrongly laid under the 62d Article of War, as the act was not an offence to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, being covered by paragraph 9, of the 60th Article of War; further, that the finding under the 62d Article of War being void, the sentence was in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, and that the entire sentence was void because the President disapproved the findings of guilt of four specifications under the second charge and of eight specifications under the third charge, leaving but one finding of guilty under each charge and yet approving the sentence as passed by the court upon all the findings of guilty. In addition to these there are some minor points in the brief, but not urged in oral argument.

General Clous, on behalf of the Government, replied to these contentions in an oral argument of considerable length, holding that Congress, under the Constitution had created two separate and distinct jurisdictions independent of each other, that courts-martial were tribunals created by Congress and have as plenary jurisdiction of offences committed to them by the law military as do the District and Circuit courts of the United States in the exercise of their statutory powers over other offences; that under the law the question of jurisdiction of military courts may be reached by writ of habeas corpus, as it may when the judgment of any tribunal is attacked, and the range of the inquiry is controlled by the same rules and limitations in either case. The only questions on such inquiry arise as to whether the court had jurisdiction over the offender, and the subject matter, and if so, whether the particular judgment or sentence rendered was within the power of the court. If this existed, however erroneous the proceedings may be, they cannot be reviewed collaterally by habeas corpus. He further contended that although the series of offences with which the accused was charged, viz.: Conspiracy to defraud, making false claims, paying false accounts, and embezzlement under Sect. 5488, Rev. Stat., arose out of one transaction, yet each offence was complete in itself, established by distinct proofs, and therefore the claim that the accused was tried twice in the same proceeding for the same offence was without merit. Even if the latter contention could have legitimately been raised, the 102d article of War would furnish the remedy and not the Fifth Amendment, in so far as the same related to double jeopardy. The trial in the court martial was had under the Articles of War, none of the amendments to the Constitution had any bearing upon such trials and the former were wholly inconsistent with the latter. That the soldier in his military status must forfeit such of his civil rights as interfere with the Government of the Army is a well recognized principle; the officer upon his entry into the Military Service agrees to be bound by the Articles of War. The very nature of the military community makes it evident that it cannot be governed by the code of laws which apply to the great body of citizens. Military exigencies require not individual liberty, but obedience and subordination. The very rules which are found to protect the individual rights of the people would destroy the discipline of an army.

Under military law the reviewing officer, General Clous urged, had a perfect right to approve the sentence in this case, and disapprove any number of findings, provided there were sufficient findings approved to form a legal basis for the sentence. The same practice existed in civil procedure. Further, that the sentence of a court martial was inchoate and interlocutory, and the proceedings in the nature of an inquest to inform the conscience of the reviewing officer, that the sentence derived its validity from the reviewing officer's approval and that this view of courts-martial had the sanction of the Supreme Court as laid down in the case of *Smith vs. Whitney*.

General Clous reviewed the charges and specifications in their relation to the Articles of War, and dwelt at considerable length upon the military practice.

In a forcible argument of some forty minutes, Solicitor General Richards closed for the Government, well sustaining the contentions of his associate in the case.

The Supreme Court took the matter under advisement and its decision may probably be handed down on Jan. 6, 1902.

The Board of Brevets, which has been meeting at the War Department during the past two months, has finally completed its work and a report will be submitted to the Secretary of War some time next week. The greatest care has been taken to prevent any of the recommendations from leaking out, and all statements which have been published regarding what the Board has done in individual cases, have been purely surmise. It is stated at the War Department that the report of the Board will be sent to Congress in the nature of nominations for the officers who are recommended by the Board for brevet commissions. In all probability, however, the report will be made public soon after it is received by the Secretary.

VOYAGE OF THE SHERIDAN.

By a Staff Correspondent.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.

The transport Sheridan, which left Manila on Oct. 16, reached San Francisco in safety on the evening of Dec. 6, her passengers landing next day. On the way from Manila to Nagasaki the vessel was compelled to go at half speed for several days, owing to the working loose of the packing around one of her shafts, and it became evident that repairs were necessary. Capt. P. L. Miles, Quartermaster of the Sheridan, and Capt. John Baxter, Depot Quartermaster at Nagasaki, accordingly made arrangements for having the Sheridan put in drydock, on her arrival at Nagasaki on Oct. 22. The Sheridan was obliged to wait her turn and did not enter drydock until Nov. 5, coming out in fine condition on Nov. 11. The rudder was also in need of repairs and reconstruction, and the opportunity was taken to make them at the same time. This caused additional delays, so that the ship had not sail from Nagasaki until Nov. 20, making a speedy and comfortable voyage thereafter.

While in drydock the cabin passengers and some 1,500 discharged or returning soldiers on board were quartered ashore, the passengers in the several hotels and boarding houses of Nagasaki, and the soldiers in vacant warehouses fitted up for the occasion. Many of the officers and ladies on board seized the opportunity to make more or less extended trips through the picturesque Japanese country round about, a few going as far as Yokohama and Tokyo.

The transport Warren arrived from Manila while the Sheridan lay in drydock, and relieved the latter of about half her troops. She also took from the Sheridan the party of Congressmen who went to the Philippines on the McClellan, and were on their way home after a stay of some six weeks in the islands. Congressmen de Armond, Weeks, Jack, Gaines, Mercer, and Green, were in the party, Senator Bacon and his secretary, Mr. J. K. Ohl, having sailed on a liner shortly after the Sheridan's arrival.

The Warren left Nagasaki on Nov. 9 and shortly afterward had the misfortune to run aground on a sandbank near Shimonoseki Strait, in the Inland Sea. The accident was due to a small Japanese steamer, which seemed unable to make up its mind as to which of the somewhat narrow passages it preferred. It became a choice between running down the steamer and taking the chance of running aground, and the Warren nearly succeeded in avoiding the latter contingency. Her bow plates were smashed in by the force of her grounding, but her double bottom saved her from serious consequences, and she proceeded to Kobe, eventually to go into drydock in some Japanese yard.

The transport Hancock was sent from Manila to relieve the double congestion of passengers caused by the delays to the Sheridan and Warren, which would have driven to distraction any quartermaster less able and less good natured than Captain Baxter. The Hancock reached Nagasaki on Nov. 12 and transferred to the Sheridan about 700 troops and a dozen cabin passengers going on Nov. 14, with few left on board, to relieve the Warren. She also had the misfortune to run aground in the Inland Sea, but was pulled off shortly without injury, arrived at Kobe, and left with the Warren's passengers and troops on Nov. 18, reaching San Francisco on Dec. 5. Of the Congressional party only Judge de Armond and Mr. Weeks sailed on the Hancock, the rest having taken a commercial liner in order to save time.

So close, we will hope not to be reopened, the chapter of accidents to Army transports. With the most careful and skilled handling on the part of their officers, who have been in no way to blame apparently, three transports in succession have met with accidents or delays. And to these may be added the Buford, which spent a week on a sandbar off Cottobatto, Samar, and the Ingalls, which turned over in drydock and later was compelled to return to port for repairs made necessary by rough weather when several days out.

The monotony of the Sheridan's voyage after leaving Nagasaki was agreeably broken by a series of informal talks; one on "Old and New Japan," by Mrs. R. S. Miller, interpreter to the United States legation at Tokyo; one by Mr. A. B. Johnston, late United States Consul at Amoy, China, and one by Miss E. Finch, on the customs and manners of the Japanese. Miss Finch is a missionary and has devoted her work especially to the Japanese Army and Navy.

Among the passengers on board the Sheridan on arrival at San Francisco were the following: Col. Tully McCrea, Art. Corps, commanding troops on board, and Mrs. McCrea; Capt. P. L. Miles, 14th Infantry; Major and Mrs. L. W. Cooke, 26th Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. Albert Todd, Art. Corps; Major W. F. Lippitt, Surgeon, Vols.; Capt., U. S. A., Lieut. Col. M. C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Capt. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf.; Capt. H. J. Hirsch, 20th Inf.; Lieut. R. F. McMillan, 14th Inf.; Capt. S. M. Foote, Art. Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. F. R. Ball, 9th Cav.; Lieut. D. B. Lyon, 16th Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Berry, 10th Inf.; Capt. Cecil Stewart, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Van L. Wills, 12th Inf.; Lieut. O. P. M. Hazard, 3d Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Cornack, 9th Cav.; Capt. A. C. Merrillat, 15th Cav.; Capt. F. E. Johnston, Art. Corps.; Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Ely, 26th Inf., and son; Capt. Charles F. Parker, Art. Corps.; Lieut. G. D. Richards, Jr., 28th Inf.; A. A. Surgeons McCall, Wyeth, Ashburn, Siler and Shepperd; Mrs. J. C. Fremont and two daughters, family of Commander Fremont of the Navy; Mrs. W. S. McNair, and three children, family of Captain McNair, Art. Corps.; Mr. John R. Rucker, son of Col. L. H. Rucker, 8th Cav.; Mrs. A. B. Merchant, mother of Lieut. B. H. Merchant, 8th Inf.

ARGUMENT ON DAMAGE CLAIMS.

Argument on the Attorney's General's motion to dismiss the claims for damages resulting from the destruction of the U. S. S. Maine in Havana harbor will be heard by the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission on Dec. 18. The principal contention of the Attorney General is that the Commission has no jurisdiction in these cases, that all claims for damages were extinguished by the payments made to the families and survivors of the officers and crew of the Maine under the act of March 30, 1898, and that to reopen the question of responsibility for the loss of the Maine would be a violation of international law and treaty obligation. This view is vigorously opposed by Herbert & Micou, counsel for the petitioners, who in their brief, contend that the Commission has adequate jurisdiction under section 7 of the Treaty of Paris, which covers relinquished claims of citizens of the United States against Spain. To the Attorney General's proposition that Spain would be disgraced and the United States discredited by reopening the question of responsibility

for the destruction of the Maine, counsel for the petitioners reply that there is nowhere any allegation that Spain purposely destroyed the vessel, hence there can be neither disgrace nor discredit for either nation in a reconsideration of the case. Counsel also opposes the plea that these claims "have been finally disposed of and concluded by the action of the political department of the United States," and it is submitted that the claims of private citizens could not be so disposed of without using language in the treaty, especially intended to do so, whereas article 7 of the treaty "is expressed in such clear and precise terms as to show that the right of the claimants in these cases are specially reserved to them." Counsel contends that if it had been intended to exclude the claims arising from the Maine from the jurisdiction of the Commission, the fact would have been so specified in the treaty.

Continuing along the lines indicated, counsel for the petitioners holds that, "if it were admissible to look at the protocols showing the proceedings of the Treaty Commission, it would be quite plain that it was never the intention to sacrifice any of the claims, of whatever character, of citizens of the United States, and that the universality of the language used was for the express purpose of saving such claims." To extinguish a class of claims not specifically excluded by the terms of the treaty itself, would, in the opinion of counsel, be a violation of a principle of international law which the United States has always recognized. Counsel contends that the act of Congress of March 30, 1898, under which payments were made by the United States to the families and survivors of the officers and crew of the Maine was purely an act of bounty, and that "it would be a violent presumption to assume that the provision in said act, that the relief granted should be in full satisfaction of any and all claims whatever against the United States on account of losses or death by the destruction of the Maine, had reference to satisfaction of claims against Spain, for which at the time of the passage of this act, the United States was in no way liable." It is represented in behalf of the petitioners that there is nothing whatever to indicate that this statute was ever contemplated as, or does afford, satisfaction for the liabilities incurred by Spain by the loss of the Maine. The brief in behalf of the petitioners concludes as follows: "Is it true that our Government waged a successful war and dictated its own terms of peace, and that in these terms the Government provided full indemnity for itself, and complete indemnity for all its citizens, native born and naturalized, against all wrongs of whatever nature, saving and excepting out of these humane provisions those American citizens, and those only, who were the victims of the horrible disaster on account of which counsel contend that, in large part, the war was waged? If so, then from what article or articles of the Treaty does this abnormal and unnatural intent appear?"

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Alice E. Evans, who died in Yarmouth, Me., Dec. 3, was the daughter of the late Carpenter William F. Loughton, U. S. N.

Ordnance Sergt. Timothy Spillane, U. S. A., retired, died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 7.

Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, 7th U. S. Inf., died at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 9. He was born in Ireland, and was appointed in November, 1861, a first lieutenant in the United States Lancers, serving later as a lieutenant and captain in the 17th Michigan Volunteers. He was mustered out in March, 1862. In May, 1866, he was appointed second lieutenant in the Regular establishment, and assigned to the 11th Infantry. He became major of the 7th Infantry in April, 1899, and lieutenant colonel in February, 1901. He received three brevets, as follows: First lieutenant, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of South Mountain, Md.; captain, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., and major of Volunteers for gallant services during the war.

James Argyle Smith, who died Dec. 6 of pneumonia at Jackson, Miss., was graduated from West Point in 1853, and promoted to the 6th U. S. Infantry; rose to first lieutenant, and resigned May 9, 1861 to join the Confederate Army, in which he rose to the rank of brigadier general. After the Civil War he devoted himself to editorial and educational work and at one time was Superintendent of Public Education in the State of Mississippi. At the time of his death he was Marshal of the Supreme Court of that State.

Joseph P. Sanford, who died at Stamford, Conn., Dec. 5, was formerly a captain in the U. S. Navy, who resigned March 1, 1860.

Major Hugh G. Brown, U. S. A., retired, who died at Keosauqua, Iowa, Nov. 30, was a gallant officer, who was retired May 16, 1899, after 30 years' service. He served through the Civil War from December, 1861, when he was made a second lieutenant in the 15th Iowa Volunteers, and was mustered out July 10, 1866, as captain and A. D. C. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the U. S. A., and assigned to the 18th Infantry May 2, 1866. Major Brown received four brevets. For gallant and meritorious service in the siege of Vicksburg, he received the brevet of captain, U. S. A., and that of major for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Harrison, Va. He received the brevet of major of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of 1864, and lieutenant colonel of Volunteers for gallant conduct in the field.

William S. Yohe, who served in the ranks in the Seminole War and in the 1st U. S. Dragoons in the forties, and afterwards became a minister of the Gospel, died Dec. 9 at Leavenworth. He was born in 1809.

Capt. Joseph Perry Sanford, who died at Stamford, Conn., Dec. 5, aged 85, was appointed midshipman, U. S. N., in 1832, rose to lieutenant, and resigned in 1853, to go into business in Albany, N. Y. When the Civil War broke out he volunteered, and was appointed acting lieutenant, was promoted commander June 6, 1861; captain, Sept. 27, 1866, and resigned in 1869, going back to Albany. He leaves a widow and three children.

The death of Surg. P. J. McKenna, late 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., at Salt Lake City, resulted from a railroad accident at Park City, Utah, on Nov. 30. Surgeon McKenna was one of Nature's noblemen. His funeral at Salt Lake City on Dec. 2 was an immense assemblage at the Cathedral. A Trinity College man, of handsome appearance and splendid mental gifts, he was the leading physician of Salt Lake, and head of the McKenna-Keogh Hospital. He leaves a wife and hosts of friends to deplore his untimely end, being little over forty years of age. The funeral was a demonstration of impressive solemnity, only one church being able to enter the Cathedral. The poor and societies for which he gratuitously ministered have lost a noble benefactor. Surgeon McKenna went to the front with the 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers, serving at Fort Sheridan, Camp Wikoff,

Camp Onward, and Marinao, Havana, being an efficient factor in the preservation of the health of the regiment, exposed to the unusual dangers of engineering operations, in the squalid tracts then polluted by Spanish neglect. He was reappointed (after honorable muster out with the Engineers) as assistant surgeon, 34th U. S. Volunteers, served in that organization, and went as far as Honolulu, when important affairs reluctantly forced his return. In two regiments and among all who ever met him widespread sorrow will be caused by the sad death of this patriotic, gallant and accomplished gentleman. He was the mirror of honor, a man of unusual professional gifts, and died without an enemy in the world.

Lieut. Col. Carroll H. Potter, U. S. A., retired, died at a hospital in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9, of apoplexy, after an illness of three weeks. Colonel Potter had resided there since his retirement in May, 1900. He was born in Rhode Island in 1838, and was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Massachusetts in July, 1855. He was appointed A. A. G. of Volunteers Oct. 21, 1861, major and A. A. G. of Volunteers Feb. 25, 1865. He received the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for meritorious service during the war. He was made colonel of the 6th U. S. Volunteers March 27, 1865, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the Regular establishment, and assigned to the 18th Infantry in July, 1866, was promoted captain in March, 1879, major of the 14th Infantry in April, 1898, and lieutenant colonel of the 22d Infantry, in May, 1899.

It is reported by cable that Capt. Harry Preston, a Virginian, formerly of the 43d Volunteer Infantry, committed suicide by shooting himself at Manila, Dec. 10.

DR. STUART ELDRIDGE, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Many officers of our Army and Navy, as well as many in civil life, will learn with sincere sorrow of the death of Dr. Stuart Eldridge, a prominent figure for more than a quarter of a century, in social and professional life in Yokohama, Japan. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and served as an officer during the war of the Rebellion, receiving the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious conduct, and was for several years after the war a resident of Washington city, where he was librarian of the Agricultural Department, a professor in the Medical Department of Georgetown College, and a member of several professional and scientific societies.

He left this country in 1871 in the employ of the Japanese government, to establish hospitals and lay the foundation for the establishment of medical schools in that country, and spent several years in that work in different parts of Japan. He established himself in Yokohama in 1875, and has since been in the active practice of his profession in that city. He has occupied many positions of official prominence there, being at one time Consul-General for the Hawaiian Government, and at the time of his death was the representative of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

For his valuable services to Japan the Emperor conferred upon him the Third Class Order of Merit. He was a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a 33d degree Mason, and a member of many professional and scientific societies of this country and Europe. Though for a generation a resident of Japan, Dr. Eldridge was intensely American, and ever proud of his native land. He gave to every American visiting that city a cordial and hearty welcome, and he took a particular pride and pleasure in the visits to that country of the Volunteer organizations of this country who were allowed to spend a few days in Japan on their return from the Philippines.

General Grant, under whom he had served during the Vicksburg campaign, displayed a warm friendship for the doctor during the General's visit to Japan, and took pleasure in stealing away from official functions to spend his time with Dr. Eldridge in talking over the old days of the war.

Dr. Eldridge died on Nov. 16 last of heart disease at the age of 59. He leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. F. M. Teigner and Miss F. H. Eldridge, to mourn his loss. His only son, a boy of exceptional promise, died at the age of fifteen, while attending school in this country.

RETIREMENT WITH INCREASED RANK.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An item in the JOURNAL of last week ascribes the defeat of the bill introduced in Congress last session, providing for the advancement by one grade upon their retirement of officers of the Army on the active list who served in the Civil War, to the efforts of and influence exercised by the veterans already on the retired list, who felt that they should be included in the benefits of the bill. I have heard this statement emphatically denied by those who should be thoroughly acquainted with the matter. But if the real cause of the defeat of last year's bill was the determined opposition of (some of) the retired officers it is to be hoped that this impediment may not materialize this year. "Because I can't get it you shan't have it" is an ugly and unbecoming attitude to assume.

On the other hand, if the active officers of the class proposed to be benefited should obtain their promotion upon retirement it should be evident to every right minded person—every one, in fact, with a sense of justice—that this should be followed by equal favor to officers now retired, and at not too distant a date for fear there would be none left to profit by it.

It must be remembered that there are many officers of the latter named class who served in the field from the beginning to the end of the Civil War, who frequently exercised command beyond their grade, and whose records as soldiers are beyond reproach, but who, for lack of political influence—perhaps, because they did not care to use it—received no special appreciation or acknowledgment of their services. They did not look for "rewards" for having performed their duty in those days. If an officer went into a fight and got through it with credit, and had a word from his commanding officer to that effect he was more than satisfied.

But let the veterans not strive to prevent their brethren on the active list from obtaining an increased grade upon retirement, with the hope that they, too, may, at no distant day, receive equal recognition, and thus be spared unmerited humiliation.

VET.

Among recent orders from Philippine Headquarters is the following: "The metallic lining of boxes and packages belonging to the United States, used to protect matches and other articles from moisture and when no longer needed will be melted and thrown into deep water or otherwise disposed of in such manner as to prevent recovery."

BILL FOR A NAVAL RESERVE.

The following is the text of the Navy Department bill for the establishment of a Federal Naval Reserve, as it has been sent to the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs:

Be it enacted, etc., from and after the passage of this act, all officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Naval Militia who served during the war with Spain, all officers appointed from civil life under the provisions of the act approved May 4, and the joint resolution, approved May 26, 1898, for service during the continuance of the war with Spain, and men who enlisted in the Navy for not less than one year and served during said war, and all graduates of the United States Naval Academy who have honorably left the naval service, may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be enrolled, under the direction of the President, in the United States Naval Reserve hereby created in the grades and ratings held by them when honorably discharged, or when they resigned from or were mustered out of the naval service; and any such person who has so served as a warrant officer, mate, or chief petty officer may be examined for appointment to the grade of ensign, and any such petty officer or enlisted man may, for the next higher rating: *Provided*, That officers and men shown by reports on fitness to be incompetent or undesirable shall not be entitled to enrollment under the provisions of this act: *And provided, further*, That said Naval Militia or volunteer officers shall have passed a professional examination before they were commissioned for service during the continuance of the war with Spain.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Navy shall create such districts as may be required for the purposes of this act, and shall designate a line officer of the Navy to assume charge of the entire reserve force enrolled in any district or districts, and organize it as one or more ship's companies, of such strength and after such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy. And thereafter a general enrollment, within the limit prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be opened in each district, and shall include all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 50 years who have served as officers or enlisted men in the U. S. Navy or Marine Corps., or as officers or enlisted men of the United States Revenue Marine, United States Life-Saving Service, U. S. Light-House Service, and U. S. Coast-Survey Service, or graduates of State nautical school ships, and all members of the Naval Militia in such States as have complied or may hereafter comply with the requirements of the Navy Department in respect to organization, service and capacity, and all persons holding certificates as masters or mates, or as chief engineers, or assistant engineers, or licenses as pilots, issued by duly authorized commissioners or boards of inspection, and serving in the merchant marine of the United States, and all other officers and men serving in said merchant marine, the owners, officers and crews of yachts enrolled in any regularly incorporated yacht club, and all other persons whose principal occupation is on the high seas, bays, sounds, rivers, or other navigable waters of the United States, or whose occupation is such as to fit them for service in the Navy. *Provided*, That such enrollment shall be limited to persons who are by birth or naturalization citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. Said enrollment shall be conducted by naval officers or naval reserve officers at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and shall be in the grades and ratings for which the applicants may be found qualified through a suitable examination by a board composed of naval officers, naval reserve officers, or both.

Sec. 4. The grades and ratings in the Naval Reserve shall correspond with those existing in the Navy, and the term of enrollment for petty officers and enlisted men shall be for a period of four years: *Provided*, that, with the exception of ex-naval officers, no officers shall be commissioned in the Naval Reserve in time of peace in a higher grade than that of lieutenant, and that lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns in the Naval Reserve shall be entitled, after five years' continuous service as such, to stand examination for promotion to the next higher grade: *Provided, further*, that, in time of war, all such officers shall be entitled to regular promotion, after passing the necessary examination, the dates of such promotion to be the same as those of the regular naval officers with whom they have corresponding dates of commission.

Sec. 5. All persons enrolled in the Naval Reserve, or who shall be honorably discharged therefrom after four years' continuous service, shall be exempt from service on land in the National Guard or Militia.

Sec. 6. Officers of the Naval Reserve shall be duly commissioned under such conditions and for periods as may be prescribed by the President, and shall be borne upon the Navy Register as U. S. Naval Reserves. The physical and professional ability, length of previous nautical service, place and date of birth, and occupation of petty officers and enlisted men shall be stated on the enrollment papers. The reserve shall not be called into active service in time of peace, but shall annually be drilled, exercised, and instructed as the Secretary of the Navy may direct. When so employed, officers and men shall perform similar duties to those of officers and men of the Navy; they shall have corresponding grades and ratings, and shall be regarded as in the Service of the United States, shall be subject to the same laws, articles, rules and regulations, and shall receive, while actually so employed, the same pay and allowances as the officers and men of the Navy.

Sec. 7. The Naval Reserve may be called into active service by the President in time of war, or when the danger of war is imminent, and no member thereof shall disobey such call under the pains and penalties of desertion.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of the Navy shall make all regulations governing the service, and all assignments of the Naval Reserve, and shall detail officers and petty officers of the Navy to act as inspectors and instructors thereof.

Sec. 9. The Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe a period of drill and instruction of not less than two weeks in each year, the expenses of officers and men in traveling to and from the drill ships to be paid by the Government: *Provided*, That each enlisted man shall be furnished by the Government with one suit of blue and one suit of white uniform.

Sec. 10. Any ex-naval officer of over fifty years of age, who has honorably left the Naval Service, and any member of the Naval Reserve upon reaching the age of fifty years, or after four years' continuous service, may, at his own request, be enrolled in what shall be known as the Second Naval Reserve, and shall not thereafter be required to participate in the annual course of instruction and drill unless he so elect. He shall be privileged to wear his uniform on occasions of public or private ceremony, and shall, in time of war, or when war is imminent, if the Second Reserves

are called into active service, obey such call under the pains and penalties of desertion; and such Second Naval Reserve shall, when called into active service, receive the pay of corresponding naval grades or rates.

Sec. 11. Any commissioned officer of the Naval Reserve, who is in command of an American merchant vessel or yacht, may, while so commanding, fly a distinctive flag, to be known as the Naval Reserve Flag, of a color, shape and size to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 12. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, is hereby appropriated for the expenses incident to the enrolling, training, and instructing of the Naval Reserve (and the necessary publications required therefor), and for otherwise carrying into operation the provisions of this act; said sum shall constitute a continuous appropriation, to be and remain available until expended, for the purpose of continuing and maintaining, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the enrollment and instruction of the Naval Reserve.

Sec. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

EXAMINING AND RETIRING BOARDS.

In a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to accompany S. 64, Mr. Long says:

The several provisions of law relating to naval examining and retiring boards, respectively, have been enacted at different times and without reference to each other, while embodying many excellent features, are not the simplest or most desirable that could be devised. For instance, under the present system, when an officer appears before a naval examining board as a candidate for promotion, it becomes the duty of that board to examine into his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all the duties at sea of the grade to which he seeks promotion, and it is at the same time further required that he shall be examined by a board of naval surgeons and pronounced physically qualified to perform all his duties at sea.

The facts in evidence passed upon by the board of surgeons must be gone over again by the retiring board, and the work of examination being thus duplicated, delay and loss of time to the Service is thereby incurred. It is, furthermore, always possible, and has not infrequently happened, that the two boards may reach opposite conclusions, in which case further delay and confusion result. Obviously, it is unnecessary that the physical condition of the candidate, should be examined into and reported upon by two distinct boards.

In pursuance of the act approved July 28, 1892, which made applicable to the Marine Corps the act of Oct. 1, 1890, relating to examination for promotion in the Army, regulations containing provisions similar to those herein recommended were established for the Marine Corps, and have been found eminently satisfactory in that Corps, as well as in the Army, in which branch of the Service rules, substantially the same, have been adopted under authority of the act of Oct. 1, 1890.

I deem it proper to invite attention to the fact that section 3 of the inclosed bill, corresponding to the second proviso of the enactment, modifies existing law, as there is on the statute books at the present time no enactment covering this point. The proviso embodied in the bill and amendment above referred to is, in substance, the same as that contained in the act approved Oct. 1, 1890, which was made applicable to the Marine Corps. This matter has been heretofore recommended by the Department in its annual reports to the President, and in the last Congress passed the Senate but failed of consideration in the House.

ASST. SECRETARY HACKETT'S RESIGNATION.

The President has accepted the resignation of Assistant Secretary Hackett, to take effect on the 16th inst. The following correspondence is made public:

Navy Department,
Washington, Dec. 5, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter to the President, tendering the resignation of my office, to take effect on the 16th inst. In severing connection with the Department, I take occasion to thank you again for asking me to be your Assistant. From the first I have been deeply interested in the work of this office, and I sincerely regret that I am compelled to give it up and return to my law practice. My long friendship with yourself, I need not explain, has served to render our association agreeable. I wish you firm health to continue that efficient discharge of duty that has hitherto marked your administration of the office of Secretary of the Navy.

Very cordially yours,
FRANK W. HACKETT, Assistant Secretary.

Hon. JOHN D. LONG.

Navy Department,
Washington, Dec. 5, 1901.

My dear Mr. Hackett: I am in receipt of your letter, enclosing therewith a letter to the President tendering the resignation of your office, to take effect on the 16th inst. I cannot acknowledge its receipt without adding to that formality the cordial expression of my regret that you feel compelled to take this action and return to your law practice. You have been a faithful and efficient helper, and a true friend. You have had a high standard of official duty. You have had and exhibited a lively interest in naval men and naval affairs, and during your whole term have been intelligently devoted to the interests of the Navy, in which in your youth you served in the war for the Union.

I reciprocate your good wishes for the future and desire to express my value of a friendship which has existed between us since many years ago we were starting in the practice of the law in Boston. Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. LONG.

Hon. FRANK W. HACKETT.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, the retiring president of the American Medical Association, at a banquet tendered to him this week, made some very pertinent remarks in which he alleged an inability to fill the vacancies in the Army Medical Corps. In reply to the remarks made by Dr. Reed the Surgeon General of the Army has made the following public statement:

"Dr. Reed is evidently misinformed with reference to the filling of vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Army. The corps was increased by Congress at its last session by the addition of two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, ten majors, and 115 assistant surgeons. This increase was out of proportion, greater in the lower grades than in the higher, and in the absence of additional legislation

would make promotion very slow, for the fifty or sixty assistant surgeons at the foot of the list of those appointed.

"But, as a matter of fact, about eighty of the vacancies created by the reorganization act have been filled during the present year, and a considerable number of applications are now on file. I do not believe that, up to the present time, the failure to provide for more officers of the higher grades has deterred young men from seeking admission to the Medical Corps of the Army."

SUBMARINE BOATS.

Notwithstanding the press reports of the phenomenal success attending the recent tests of the submarine boat Fulton the Board on Construction is still as much opposed to the further construction for the Navy of boats of this type as it has ever been. At a meeting of the Board this week exceedingly important action was taken in connection with a written request made by the contractors for the seven submarine boats now being built for this Government that certain modifications be made in the contracts. The contractor who represents the Holland Boat Company asked that none of the boats be tested while in the swash condition and that the Fulton, which was not built under Government surveillance, be used as the representative of the submarines in the official Government trial. It was also requested that the speed of the vessel when submerged be reduced from seven to six knots. For some reason the Board on Construction has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the changes requested be not allowed.

In the letter written to Lieut. W. C. Herbert, inspector of machinery for the Navy at the yards of the contractor, it is stated that in the building of the Fulton every opportunity was taken to consult naval officers of this and other countries and it was found to be the opinion that different tests from those prescribed by the Government would better demonstrate the efficiency of the type. This opinion was not coincided in by the Board on Construction.

The Navy Department is opposed to further appropriations for submarines, fearing that it will result in a corresponding decrease in the number of larger ships. They are disposed to be very rigid in their requirements as to the tests of submarine boats.

Two new revenue cutters are being constructed at Baltimore, Md. One of them is to be a small tugboat intended for harbor duty at Boston, Mass. She will be 96 feet 6 inches long over all, 20 feet 6 inches beam with a depth of hold of 10 feet 3 inches. Her displacement at a mean draught of 8 feet will be 175 tons. The other will be a small vessel for patrolling the Sault Ste. Marie, and regulating the speed of vessels passing through that important thoroughfare. She will be 110 feet long over all, 20 feet 6 inches beam, and have a depth of 12 feet 1-2 inch. Her displacement will be about 215 tons. The steam machinery of these two vessels will be duplicates. Each will have one Roberts water tube boiler with 72 square feet of grate surface and 2,900 square feet of heating surface. The engine in each vessel will be of the ordinary vertical triple expansion type, with a high pressure cylinder 13 1-8 inches in diameter, an intermediate of 21 inches diameter, and a low pressure cylinder of 32 1-4 inches diameter, the stroke for all being 24 inches. They will be provided with independent air and circulating pumps, but the main condenser will form a part of the framing of each engine. Each vessel will be provided with a distilling apparatus in order to prolong the life of the boilers. It is expected that the main engine and auxiliaries will develop about 525 indicated horse-power under maximum conditions.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In her preliminary trial, Nov. 14, the Japanese torpede destroyer Akatsuki made this record: Means for the three hours' trial—230 lb. steam; 64 lb. in first intermediate receiver; 13 lb. in second intermediate receiver; 20.3-inch vacuum; air pressure in stokeholds, 1.3-inch; mean revolutions per minute 404; mean speed during three hours, 31.121 knots; I. H. P., 6,450; coal consumption on the three hours' continuous run, 1.97 lb. per H. P. Load carried, 40 tons; weather, wet, fresh breeze, sea moderate.

The U. S. S. Kearsarge, Captain McCalla, sailed from New York Dec. 8 bound south, to join the other vessels of the squadron.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering Department, at Washington, visited the Navy Yard, New York Dec. 7. In company with Comdr. J. A. B. Smith he made a tour of the steam engineering department shops. He expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the efficient manner in which the work was being handled and complimented Commander Smith upon the condition of the shops.

The torpedo boat Thornton has been in drydock for several days, and while out of the water the propellers which had been injured by the trials of last summer were removed and the spare propellers were installed. The vessel has gone to Solomon's Island, Md., for the final trials, which were interrupted by failure to make the required speed on the last attempt.

The U. S. S. New Orleans has reported her arrival at Chefoo, China, but her stay at that cold and windy port during the winter season will not be unduly prolonged if the wishes of her officers and crew are consulted.

Lieut. C. F. Preston, U. S. N., has been assigned to inspection duty at the Columbian Iron Works and at Sparrows Point Steel Works, all of Baltimore, Md. Work on the torpedo boat under construction at the Columbian Iron Works is making slow progress on account of delay in the procurement of the raw material.

The U. S. S. Kentucky has arrived at Amoy, where her commanding officer and Admiral Kempff will exchange visits with the U. S. Consul at that port. The business of Amoy is largely that of American kerosene oils, and the continual difficulties between the Russian and American firms in connection with this business call for constant interpositions of the U. S. Consul. The foreign settlement at Amoy is on the beautiful island of Kulang-sau, directly opposite the native city of Amoy.

The torpedo boat Winslow has gone to Newport, R. I., for such service as may be found for this craft. The Department has expressed a desire that these little craft should be subjected to as much actual service as their machinery will safely stand, and it is not probable that many of these vessels will remain idle after their final acceptance by the Government.

It is stated by Naval officers that the steel dry dock at Havana, purchased from the Spanish Government some time since, will not be completed and ready for service for several months to come. It is proposed to tow this

dock to the Philippines, for use on that station while the Naval Station at Olongapo is under construction.

By the carelessness of some workmen in failing to close a forward hatch in the submarine boat Fulton at New Suffolk, N. Y., on Dec. 10, the boat sank at her dock. The Fulton was about completed and ready for the trip to Washington and the stern of the vessel had been hauled upon the shore in order that some necessary work might be done to the condensers. To aid in this undertaking the stern of the boat was hitched to a derrick and lifted, thus allowing the men doing the job to be directly beneath the hull of the vessel. As the stern was raised the bow of the craft sank in the water, and, unnoticed by the busy workmen, the tide gradually but surely rose. When it reached the bow hatch, which had been left open to allow the men working inside the boat air and a passageway, it was not many minutes before the boat was completely filled. The boat was successfully floated the next day, and will be cleared and overhauled for her voyage to Washington.

The degree of completion on Dec. 1 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy was as follows: Battleships—Maine, 74 per cent.; Missouri, 51; Ohio, 43; Virginia, 0; Nebraska, 0; Georgia, 4; New Jersey, 4; Rhode Island, 4. Armored Cruisers—Pennsylvania, 8; West Virginia, 5; California, 0; Colorado, 12; Maryland, 4; South Dakota, 0. Protected Cruisers—Denver, 64; Des Moines, 59; Chattanooga, 50; Galveston, 47; Tacoma, 20; Cleveland, 70; St. Louis, 0; Milwaukee, 0; Charleston, 0. Monitors—Arkansas, 82; Nevada, 91; Florida, 77; Wyoming, 75. Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, 99; Barry, 95; Chauncey, 98; Dale, 97; Decatur, 98; Hopkins, 77; Hull, 75; Lawrence, 99; Macdonough, 98; Paul Jones, 85; Perry, 89; Preble, 87; Stewart, 63; Truxton, 80; Whipple, 78; Worden, 78. Torpedo Boats—Stringham, 98; Goldsborough, 97; Blakeley, 98; DeLong, 98; Nicholson, 97; O'Brien, 98; Thornton, 97; Tingey, 74; Wilkes, 93. Submarine Torpedo Boats—Plunger, 50; Adder, 95; Grampus, 51; Moccasin, 90; Pike, 50; Porpoise, 85; Shark, 80.

An order issued by the Secretary of the Navy this week, prohibits the appointment as clerk to paymasters of any near relative. The immediate cause of the order was a case in which the paymaster appointed his father, who, it is said, was discovered to have the palm, and to be entirely incapable of performing the duties of the office. The order also provides for the physical and mental examination of candidates, and an eligible list is to be kept, so that whenever a paymaster needs a clerk one can be furnished him from the eligible list. The candidates must be passed by some paymaster other than the one who nominates them.

The Naval Board on Awards has recently presented to Secretary Long the recommendations relative to the heroism displayed by officers and men at the time of the fire on the Petrel in which Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper lost his life. It is recommended that a general order be promulgated calling attention to the several acts of heroism displayed at the time. In speaking of the great bravery displayed by Lieut. Commander Roper in his endeavors to save the life of a seaman, the Board says such self-sacrificing heroism merits the highest commendation and is worthy of the best traditions of the Service. Mention is made of the heroism displayed by Lieut. J. S. McKean, Naval Cadet J. E. Lewis and A. Girandy, seaman. The following are deserving of conspicuous mention: E. Kessler, landsman; G. Flaherty, Marine Corps; W. White, coxswain; J. V. Evans, Marine Corps; J. L. Carlsson, bugler; L. T. Sullivan, Marine Corps, and R. E. Burton, late sergeant, Marine Corps. These officers are entitled to commendation: Ensign F. R. Holman, Surgeon R. W. Plummer, and Asst. Paym. D. M. Addison. The thanks of the Service, the Board thinks, are due to Major Wise for assisting in the treatment of the suffering. A commendatory letter will be sent by the Navy Department to the widow of the late Lieut. Commander Roper.

The damage to the French 23-knot cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, by which her trials were interrupted, affected 20 of her boilers out of the 24; in six of them the tubes were burnt, and in 14 the water disappeared from the water gauges. The four uninjured boilers enabled her to reach port at a speed of three knots. The small tube boilers with which the vessel is fitted are of the Du Temple Guyot type; and it is now stated that continued trouble has resulted in a departmental committee recommending that certain modifications are to be made which will involve a material reduction in the heating surface and consequently in the power available. The speed of 23 knots will not therefore be attained. This fact is the more interesting as this vessel was in a measure responsible for the demand for high speed in cruisers in combination with side armor.

The United Service Gazette says: "The French Admiralty have taken to heart the lessons of last summer's maneuvers, in connection with the deficiencies shown by the officers, both French and English, in the practice of scouting operations, and the whole of the French Mediterranean Squadron recently left Toulon with the object of carrying out a system of reconnaissance arranged upon a very elaborate plan. Battleships, as well as cruisers, took part in these maneuvers. Naval reconnaissance also forms the subject of a very interesting paper contributed by Lieutenant Elliot, U. S. N., to the last number of the "Journal" of the United States Naval Institute. The full title of the article is "Naval Reconnaissance in time of Peace," the lieutenant having been much impressed by the fact that Admiral Dewey, on receiving orders at Hong Kong on the outbreak of the war, to proceed with his fleet to the Philippines, was compelled to waste two valuable days in waiting the arrival of the American Consul from Manila, that he might glean from that official particulars as to the enemy's country and its resources, which ought to have been already in his possession."

Secretary Long this week relieved Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young of the Navy as captain of the port of Havana because of a recent interview given by the officer regarding the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves. The action of Mr. Long's in relieving Commander Young was taken purely as a matter of discipline, and the Secretary did not hesitate to say that prior to the interview Mr. Young had performed excellent services. It has not been determined to what duty he will be assigned or who will be his successor.

One Objection.—"The worst feature of this submarine navy business," said the chronic objector, "is that it will be sure to lead to a revival of the tank drama after our next war."—Baltimore American.

The report of the Schley Court of Inquiry reaches us this week so late that we cannot publish it without seriously delaying our paper, to the disappointment of many readers who will find the report, in a more or less mutilated form, in the dailies of Friday. We will publish it next week with appropriate comments.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.

The itinerary of the North Atlantic Squadron for winter 1901-1902 is as follows: From Charleston, S. C., arrive Matanzas, Cuba, Dec. 11; leave Dec. 17; arrive Havana, Cuba, Dec. 17; leave Dec. 23; arrive Culebra, Porto Rico, Dec. 30; leave Jan. 2; arrive Porto Rico, Porto Rico, Jan. 23; leave Jan. 24; arrive Mayaguez, Porto Rico, Jan. 25; leave Jan. 26; arrive Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, Jan. 29; leave Feb. 3; arrive Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 6; leave Feb. 18; arrive Cienfuegos, Cuba, Feb. 20; leave Feb. 24; arrive Colon, U. S. of Colombia, Feb. 28; leave March 4; arrive Cartagena, U. S. of Colombia, March 5; leave March 5; arrive Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 10; leave March 15; arrive St. Pierre, Martinique, March 17; leave March 22; arrive St. John, Antigua and St. Thomas, D. W. I., March 24; leave March 27; arrive Culebra, Porto Rico, March 29; leave April 18; arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, April 18; leave April 21; arrive New York April 26.

Mail address of the ships of the Squadron during the winter cruise will be as follows, viz.: "U. S. S. —, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y."

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Newport News, Va.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Matanzas, Cuba.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At New Orleans, La.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Matanzas, Cuba.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. Left Colon, United States of Colombia, South America, Dec. 7, for San Juan.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Colon, Colombia. Address Colon, Colombia, care of American Consul.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Left Boston Dec. 5 for Key West, Fla. Address there.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Genoa, Italy.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Villefranche, France.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Villefranche, France.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Buenos Ayres, Argentina. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Honolulu Nov. 30. Returning to United States.

ABAIENDA, Comdr. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.

Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Panama, Colombia. Address there, care of American Consul.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.

IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Panama, United States of Colombia. Address as above.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of Fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), command. At Kobe, Japan. Address there.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Amoy, China. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Sandakan, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CENTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Sydney, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cebu, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Catbalogan, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Cruising on light house duty.

GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Thursday Island, P. I.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLE DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Catbalogan, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Left Hong Kong China, Dec. 9, for Cavite.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Woosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Chefoo, China. Address of vessel should be always care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Hong Kong, China.

SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Hong Kong, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Newchwang, China, in winter quarters. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Siquijor Island, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Catbalogan, P. I.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. R. H. Osborn. Off Mindoro, P. I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Catbalogan, P. I.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.

GARDOQUI, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Samar, P. I.

Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Cebu.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. In San Juanco Stra., P. I.

PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. At Cavite, P. I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Catbalogan, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Stirling. Off Mindoro, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite, P. I.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Catbalogan, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluervius. At Annapolis, Md. Address care of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gieves. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.

RAINBOW, Comdr. S. A. Staunton. Navy Yard, N. Y.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. F. Potter. At La Paz, Mexico.

Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left Honolulu Nov. 2.

To proceed to Guam, Ladrone Islands, and Manila.

P. I. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. John H. Roys. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

UNCAS, Chief Bism. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Colorado Reef, Cuba. Address Havana, Cuba.

WINSTON, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R. I.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Left San Diego, Cal.

Nov. 13 for Magdalena Bay. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Left St. Thomas Nov. 24, for Norfolk, Va. Address Ft. Monroe, Va.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At San Juan, P. R. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. Navy Yard, N. Y.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. On cruise with following itinerary: At Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey; leave Jan. 6 and arrive Algiers, Africa, Jan. 21; leave Jan. 31; and arrive Gibraltar Feb. 10; leave Feb. 12, and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Feb. 17; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Tenerife, Canary Isles, Feb. 23; leave March 2, and arrive San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1902.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary: Arrived St. Kitts, W. I. Will leave Dec. 15, and arrive San Juan P. R., Dec. 20; leave Dec. 28, and arrive Curacao Jan. 2; leave Jan. 16, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantanamo Bay, Mar. 2; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6, and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address San Juan, P. R.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. At Navy Yard, New York, for repairs. Address there.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Address Kingston, Jamaica.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. E. Couden. The itinerary is as follows: Arrive Magdalena Bay Nov. 25, leave Dec. 15; arrive Pichilnue Dec. 18, leave Dec. 20; arrive Hilo Jan. 10, leave Jan. 16; arrive Honolulu Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27; arrive Christmas Is. Feb. 8, leave Feb. 10; arrive Pago Pago Feb. 22, leave March 9; arrive Guam April 8, leave April 18; arrive Bonin April 27, leave May 2; arrive Yokohama May 8, leave May 18; arrive Honolulu June 23, leave July 5; arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. *Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. The safe permanent address of the ship is Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal. Mails will be forwarded from Ferry Station at every opportunity.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is the itinerary of the Monongahela. Left Gibraltar December 2; leave January 15 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Annapolis, Md.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At New York, N. Y. Address care of Board of Education, 69th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnette. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound, Naval Station, Washington.

RICHMOND, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE, PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Lieut. L. A. Chandler, in charge.

Ens. C. H. Woodward, assistant in charge.

BAILEY, BAGLEY, STOCKTON, SHUBRICK, BIDDLE, BARNEY (en route).

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.
Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.
Ens. J. Halligan, assistant in charge.
CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, PORTER—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
COLLIERS.
(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX, At Port Said. Address care of Senior Squadron Comdr., Manila, P. I.
ALEXANDER. Left Norfolk Dec. 7 for Honolulu, H. I. Address there.
CALBER. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANNIBAL. At Lambert's Pt., Va. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
LEBANON. At Cienfuegos, Cuba.
LEONIDAS. En route to Havana, Cuba. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
NERO. At Lambert's Point, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.
POMPEY. At Woonung, China. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
STERLING. At New Orleans, La.

FISH COMMISSION.
ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 6.—Capt. G. W. Pigman, detached Washington Yard, etc.; to command Wabash, Dec. 12, as relief Captain Wadleigh.

Capt. G. H. Wadleigh, detached command Wabash, etc., upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. H. C. Mustin, to Naval Academy.
Lieut. T. A. Kearney, detached Independence, etc.; to duty Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment.
Lieut. A. W. Hinds, detached Wabash, etc.; to Saratoga.
Lieut. W. L. Littlefield, to duty in charge naval recruiting, as relief Lieutenant Blamer.
Asst. Surg. J. B. Buchanan, to Columbia.
Act. War. Mach. J. M. Ober, to Machias immediately.
Act. War. Mach. C. R. Johnson, to Dixie immediately.

DEC. 7.—Naval Cadet B. A. Long, detached Iowa; to Concord as watch and division officer.
Naval Cadet W. Norris, detached Iowa; to Columbia.
Naval Cadet M. H. Simons, detached Iowa; to Columbia.
Naval Cadet J. M. Enoch, detached Iowa; to Columbia.

Surg. N. H. Drake, to Philadelphia.
Pay Dir. J. Foster, to duty as general storekeeper, Portsmouth Yard, Dec. 12, as relief Pay Director Bellows.
Pay Dir. E. Bellows, detached Portsmouth Yard, etc., Dec. 12; to duty as purchasing pay officer, Portsmouth Yard, Dec. 16, as relief of Pay Inspector Cann.
Pay Insp. Cann, detached duty as purchasing pay officer, Portsmouth Yard, Dec. 16, and continue other duties.

DEC. 8.—Sunday.

DEC. 9.—Capt. H. Knox, detached Washington Yard, etc., Dec. 19; to Washington Yard, as member Naval Examining Board, Dec. 19, to take place Captain Walker.
Capt. A. Walker, detached duty as member Naval Examining Board, Washington Yard, etc., Dec. 19; to Norfolk Yard, Dec. 20, connection fitting out San Francisco, and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. D. W. Todd, detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, etc.; to Chicago via Rainbow.
Naval Cadet W. S. Pye, detached Iowa; to Columbia.
Act. War. Mach. D. C. Young, to Wabash, connection fitting out Olympia, and on board Olympia when commissioned.
Act. War. Mach. H. B. Heath, detached Norfolk Yard, etc.; to Topeka.
Act. War. Mach. J. H. Busch, detached Naval Academy, etc.; to Topeka.
Pharm. J. Cowan, detached Boston Yard, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. David C. Crowell, appointed, duty as Paymaster's Clerk, Rainbow; report immediately.
DEC. 10.—Btsn. E. M. Isaac, to Norfolk Yard.
Btsn. P. J. Kane, detached Potomac, and, when discharged Chelsea Hospital, to home, three months' sick leave.

DEC. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Hall, detached New York yard, etc.; to Boston yard connection fitting out Olympia, and on board as senior engineer officer when commissioned.
Chief Btsn. S. McCarthy, detached Constellation, etc.; to Chicago as relief Boatswain Wouters, via Rainbow.
Btsn. C. Wouters, detached Chicago upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.
Btsn. J. A. Smith, retired from Dec. 3, 1901.
Chief Gun. J. C. Evans, detached Mare Island yard, etc.; to Chicago, as relief Gunner Johnson, via Rainbow.
Gun. H. Johnson, detached Chicago upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.
Paym. Clerk Jas. T. Carter, appointed duty Hartford; report immediately.

DEC. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Wood, detached San Francisco Training Station, etc.; to Norfolk yard in connection with fitting out of San Francisco, and on board as navigator when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Oliver, detached Nashville upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Witzel, detached Office Naval Intelligence, etc., Dec. 23; to Nashville as executive as relief of Lieut. Comdr. Oliver, via Rainbow, reporting Rainbow Dec. 27.
Chief Carpenter J. W. Burnham, detached New York yard, etc., as relief Carpenter Bennett; to Chicago, via Rainbow.

Carpenter C. L. Bennett, detached Chicago upon reporting relief; to home and wait orders.
Sailmaker H. Hansen, to Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., Room 421 Masonic Temple.
A. W. Mach. L. H. Wentworth, detached Franklin, etc.; to Norfolk yard duty connection fitting out San Francisco and on board when commissioned.
A. W. Mach. J. F. Sauer, detached Massachusetts; to Norfolk yard connection fitting out San Francisco and on board when commissioned.
Paym. Clerk John E. Colcord, appointed to duty Portsmouth yard; report immediately.
Paym. Clerk E. M. Tilton, appointment duty Portsmouth yard, dated Nov. 3, 1899, revoked.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

On Dec. 6, a long list of appointments and promotions in the Navy, made during the recess of Congress, were sent to the Senate. As these nominations have all appeared previously in the Army and Navy Journal in our Navy Gazette in different issues since Congress adjourned last session, we omit repeating them here. The nominations were confirmed on Dec. 10. Future nominations will appear as soon as official announcement is received.

Executive Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 9, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Medical Director William K. Van Reypen, to be Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the rank of rear admiral, from the 18th of December, 1901.

Capt. Royal B. Bradford, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the rank of rear admiral, from the 1st of June, 1901.

Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg, retired, to be transferred

from the furlough to the retired pay list, in accordance with the provisions of section 1594 of the Revised Statutes.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Sergt. Walter E. Noa; Corp. Earl H. Ellis; Sergt. John A. Hughes; Corp. Arthur McAllister.

Executive Nominations received by the Senate, Dec. 10, 1901.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Charles H. Darling, of Vermont, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice Frank W. Hackell, resigned.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 11, Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. John J. Knapp, to be a lieutenant commander from the 2d of September, 1901, vice Sargent, promoted.
Lieut. (J. G.) David F. Sellers, to be a lieutenant from the 2d of September, 1901, vice Knapp, promoted.
Lieut. (J. G.) Irvin V. Gillis, to be a lieutenant from the 20th of July, 1901, vice Hartrath, discharged.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 11.

Appointments in the Marine Corps.

To be second lieutenants—Sergt. Walter E. Noa, Corporal Earl H. Ellis, Sergt. John A. Hughes, Corporal Arthur McAllister.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Charles O'Neill, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the rank of rear admiral, from the 1st of June, 1901.

Medical Director William K. Reypen, to be Surgeon-General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the rank of rear admiral, from the 15th of December, 1901.

Capt. Royal B. Bradford, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, with the rank of rear admiral, from the 18th day of December 1901.

BREVETS IN MARINE CORPS.

The following nominations for brevets were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 10.

Col. Robert L. Meade, to be brevetted a brigadier general in the Marine Corps from the 13th of July 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tientsin, China, on said date.

1st Lieut. William G. Powell, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps from the 21st of June, 1900, for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Tientsin, China, on said date.

Major George H. Richards, to be brevetted a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 13th of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tientsin, China, on said date.

Capt. Newt H. Hall, to be brevetted a major in the Marine Corps from the 14th of August, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Pekin, China, from the 20th of June to the 14th of August, 1900.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 6.—Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, granted leave of absence for one month.

DEC. 9.—Col. Frank L. Denny, Q. M., ordered to proceed to the Navy Yard, League Island, for the purpose of making the final inspection of the Marine Barracks recently completed at that station.

DEC. 10.—Major Charles L. McCawley, Asst. Q. M., ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., for special duty.

DEC. 11.—Col. Green Clay Goodloe, granted leave of absence for the period of six days.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

DEC. 5.—Chief Engr. W. J. Phillips, granted an extension of leave for fifteen days.

DEC. 6.—Chief Engr. H. U. Butler, from the Tybee to the Seminole.

First Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton, from the Seminole to the Tybee.

First Asst. Engr. H. Kotschmar, granted an extension of leave for fifteen days.

Capt. W. J. Herring, granted an extension of leave for fifteen days.

DEC. 7.—Second Lieut. H. Ulke, Jr., granted twenty-six days' leave.

Surg. W. E. Handy, granted twelve days' leave.

DEC. 9.—Third Lieut. John Boedeker, granted thirteen days' leave.

Third Lieut. J. L. Ingle, Jr., from the Onondaga to the Galveston.

Third Lieut. W. H. Munter, from the Seminole to the Dexter.

DEC. 10.—First Lieut. S. M. Landrey, granted thirty days' leave.

Second Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, Jr., ordered to the Hamilton temporarily.

DEC. 11.—Second Lieut. F. G. Dodge, granted thirty days' leave.

Second Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., granted thirteen days' leave.

Third Lieut. F. B. Goudey, ordered to the Thetis temporarily.

Third Lieut. H. W. Pope, granted thirty days' leave.

Chief Engr. H. W. Spear, detached from the Rush and ordered home.

First Asst. Engrs. H. O. Slayton and G. B. Maher, 2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan, 2d Asst. Engr. C. S. Root, 1st Lieut. A. J. Henderson, 2d Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., and H. Ulke, Jr., registered at the Department recently.

The temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate for the following named officers, were sent to the Senate for confirmation on Dec. 5 and were confirmed on Dec. 10:

1st Lieut. James B. Butt, to be a captain, vice J. H. Rodgers, deceased.

2d Lieut. Richard O. Crisp, to be a first lieutenant, vice James B. Butt, promoted.

3d Lieut. Henry G. Fisher, to be a second lieutenant, vice Eben Barker, resigned.

3d Lieut. Ernest E. Mead, to be a second lieutenant, vice J. Hutchinson Scott, resigned.

3d Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., to be a second lieutenant, vice Richard O. Crisp, promoted.

2d Lieut. John V. Wild, of Virginia, to be a second lieutenant, vice James C. Hooker, resigned.

Franklin B. Harwood, of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant, to succeed R. M. Sturdevant, promoted.

Charles F. Howell, of New Jersey, to be a third lieutenant, to succeed Randolph Ridgely, Jr., promoted.

Joseph L. Ingle, Jr., of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant, to succeed L. D. Cutler, promoted.

John L. Maher, to be a third lieutenant, to succeed Charles Satterlee, promoted.

William H. Munter, of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant, to succeed W. E. AtLee, promoted.

William A. O'Malley, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant.

Francis R. Shoemaker, of New Mexico, to be a third lieutenant, to succeed John Mel, promoted.

First Asst. Engineer Harry U. Butler, of Maryland, to be a chief engineer, in place of C. H. Hall, deceased.

First Asst. Engineer John B. Coyle, to be a chief engineer in the place of A. L. Broadbent, deceased.

Second Asst. Engineer Henry F. Schoenborn, to be a first assistant engineer, to succeed Fred R. Falkenstein, promoted.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES AND LETTERS.

The War Department is in receipt of telegram from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 7, 1901, reporting arrival of transport Sheridan, with following military passengers: Col. McCrea, Art. Corps; Lieut. Col. Foote, 9th Inf.; Major Cooke, 26th Inf.; Capt. Berry, 10th Cav.; Merrill, 15th Cav.; Stewart, 4th Cav.; West, 11th Cav.; Foote, Parker, Todd, Johnson, Art. Corps; Roberts, 9th Inf.; Hirst, 20th Inf.; Ely, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hassard, 1st Cav.; McCornack, 11th Cav.; Ball, 18th Cav.; McMillan, Art. Corps; Lyon, 16th Inf.; Richards, 28th Inf.; Willis, 12th Inf.; Major Lippitt, surg. Vols.; three contract surgeons, two Nurse Corps, two civilian employees, 1,453 short term men and 94 discharged soldiers.

The following deaths occurred during the voyage: Corp. Elbert E. Manning, Co. L, 8th Inf., died Oct. 29 of acute dysentery, secondary anemia and asthenia; Pvt. Daniel N. Martin, Co. M, 16th Inf., died Oct. 29, of pulmonary tuberculosis, upper lobe both lungs, and Pvt. Jay E. Watkins, Co. L, 8th Inf., died Oct. 31, of chronic specific dysentery. All three deaths occurred in the Harbor of Nagasaki. The bodies were embalmed and are on board.

The War Department is in receipt of a telegram from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, reporting death of Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, 7th Inf., on Dec. 8 at one o'clock A. M., of fatty degeneration of the heart.

The War Department is in receipt of a report from headquarters, Division of the Philippines, dated Nov. 1, 1901, giving a list of casualties that have occurred in the Division since last report as follows:

In engagement at Matnog, Luzon, Oct. 2, 1901—James Callahan, sergt., 1st 15th Inf., killed in action.

In engagement at Mt. Malabay, Luzon, 1.30 P. M., Oct. 8, 1901—Robert R. Bean, 3d lieut., Philippine Scouts, killed in action.

In engagement at Dup Dup, Samar, Aug. 20, 1901—Frederick Kopp, pvt., E, 9th Inf., killed in action.

In engagement at Unisan, Luzon, Sept. 23, 1901—George W. Hayes, pvt., 1st 2d Inf., chest severe; William Clark, pvt., 1st 2d Inf., thigh severe; William Koonz, pvt., Hosp. Corps, face severe.

In engagement at Turigon, Bohol, Sept. 3, 1901—Hugh L. Jones, pvt., 1st 19th Inf., foot severe; Nicholas Hanastoren, sergt., 1st 19th Inf., arm moderate.

In engagement at or near Basey, Samar, Sept. 1, 1901—James H. Swanton, pvt., G, 9th Inf., arm slight.

In engagement at Mayabobo, Luzon, Sept. 14, 1901—Edward K. Warner, pvt., D, 21st Inf., forearm severe.

In engagement at Gandara River, Samar, Oct. 16, 1901—Julius Heinze, pvt., Hosp. Corps, Back severe.

In engagement at Sierra Bullones, Bohol, Aug. 22, 1901—John L. Bond, 1st lieut., 19th Inf., foot severe; Clinton L. Sennard, corp., K, 19th Inf., thigh slight; Samuel Ginder, pvt., K, 19th Inf., thigh slight; Joseph C. King, pvt., K, 19th Inf., thigh slight; William Brinton, pvt., K, 19th Inf., forearm slight; Harry Billingham, pvt., K, 19th Inf., chest slight; Frank M. Smith, pvt., L, 19th Inf., leg severe; Richard Eckel, pvt., L, 19th Inf., chest severe; Dick Marshall, pvt., L, 19th Inf., leg severe.

The War Department is in receipt of report from Headquarters Division of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., dated Nov. 4, 1901, giving list of deaths that have occurred since last report, dated Oct. 23, 1901, as follows:

Dysentery—Frank Hartmann, pvt., C, 21st Inf., Oct. 23; John A. Hagg, pvt., M, 1st Cav., Oct. 5; George A. Parsons, pvt., A, 1st Cav., Oct. 15; Michael O'Connor, sergt., 1st 3d Cav., Oct. 20.

Tuberculosis—Richard Owens, pvt., C, 25th Inf., Oct. 21; Richard McCartney, pvt., M, 1st Inf., Oct. 27.

Drowned—Lee Norden, pvt., F, 2d Inf., Oct. 23 (body not recovered).

Probably drowned attempting to cross river in fit of delirium tremens (body not recovered)—John Campbell, pvt., 1st 3d Inf., Oct. 11.

Typhoid fever—Thomas Tobin, pvt., A, 19th Inf., Oct. 27.

Gunshot wound while at target practice, Caple, Panay—Jacob F. Weischel, pvt., C, 6th Inf., Oct. 18.

Accidentally shot by comrade, Namapagan, Luzon—Rufus T. Berry, pvt., A, 3d Cav., Oct. 21.

Peritonitis—Young G. Thomas, pvt., B, 9th Cav., Oct. 19.

Varicella—George H. Manson, pvt., K, 25th Inf., Oct. 24.

Pulmonary congestion—Edward J. Grennon, pvt., Hosp. Corps, Oct. 17.

Inflammatory rheumatism—John A. Vick, pvt., C, 26th Inf., Oct. 10.

Malarial fever—Hays D. Hendry, pvt., C, 7th Inf., Sept. 23.

Alcoholism—Samuel A. Casavant, pvt., L, 11th Inf., Sept. 21.

Stabbed and killed by a woman defending herself from assault—John Hatt, pvt., M, 6th Cav., Oct. 25.

With reference to letter of Oct. 23, last report, bodies of Pvt. Fred W. Berkenhagen, Co. M, 26th Inf., and Thomas J. Russell, Co. C, 2d Inf., have been recovered.

The War Department is in receipt of cablegram from General Chaffee, Manila, P. I., Dec. 12, 1901, reporting transport Grant arrived yesterday. Kilpatrick sailed yesterday, 360 discharged and short term men.

REVENUE CUTTER VESSELS.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Willey, Wilmington, N. C.

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. A. Slamm, Newbern, N. C.

CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Erain, (Harbor duty) New York, N. Y.

CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, (Harbor duty), Boston, Mass.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall, (Practice ship.) (Address Anne Arundel County.) So. Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore, (Receiving ship.) Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. W. J. Herring, New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore, Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Capt. J. B. Butt, Galveston, Tex.

GOLDEN GATE, Capt. M. A. Healy, (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tosier, Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM, Capt. J. W. Howison, New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild, (Harbor duty) Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, Savannah, Ga.

HARTLEY, Capt. M. A. Healy, (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fengar, (Harbor duty) New York, N. Y.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. W. Joynes, (Anchorage duty) New York, N. Y.

MANNING, Capt. Albert Buhner, Tacoma, Washington.

MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. A. Failing, San Francisco, Cal.

McLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.

ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart, Norfolk, Va.

ORRERY, repairing at San Francisco, Cal.

RUSH, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers, Boston, Mass.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, (Harbor duty) New Orleans, La.

THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing, San Francisco, Cal.

WASHINGTON, Lieut. W. S. Howland, (Harbor duty) Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding, Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, Capt. S. E. Maguire, Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Lieut. P. W. Thompson, Portland, Me.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1901.

"The Yale bi-Centennial" was the subject of a very interesting paper read by Mrs. Jenkins before the Ladies' Reading Club on last Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Jones entertained a number of friends at a card party on Friday afternoon.

The first of the series of officers' hops was given in Cullum Hall on Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Smith were among the guests from a distance. Among others were: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gibbons, of Philadelphia; Miss Backus, of Toledo; Miss Emory, of New York.

Captain and Mrs. Smith were guests of Col. and Mrs. Mills during their stay at the post.

On Saturday afternoon a "football tea" was given by Mrs. R. P. Davis. The guests were the young ladies of the post, the members of the team, substitutes, etc. The affair took the form of a "dancing" tea and was thoroughly enjoyed. It has been customary for several years to entertain the team in this manner after the close of the season; for the first time, however, Cullum Hall, with its admirable facilities for the purpose, was utilized this year.

Again on Saturday evening the Memorial Hall was the scene of a festivity, a cadet hop in the evening having followed the entertainment of the afternoon. A few among the many guests present were: Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, Miss Prentice, of Le Roy, N. Y.; Miss Elting, of Virginia City, Nev.; Miss Quintard, of New York; Miss Carrie Brooke, of Buffalo; Miss Florence Brooke, of Haverford; Miss Ida Brooke, of Germantown, and the Misses Helen and Marie Brooke, of Philadelphia; Miss Maus, of Chicago; Miss Buffington, of Bradford, Pa.; Misses Baum and Smith, of Omaha; the Misses Gordon, Sands, Banister, Hobbs and Braden, of the post vicinity.

Miss Gertrude Mills is visiting in Washington, the guest of Miss Eleanor Luck.

Mrs. Arthur Johnson, wife of Captain Johnson, 13th Inf., was among the guests registered at the hotel last week, as were also Colonel Raymond, Lieut. R. B. Raymond, Engineer; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Raymond, of Boston; Miss Raymond and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Izard, of Philadelphia; Mrs. A. F. Wise, of Brooklyn, and Miss A. M. Allen, of Nova Scotia, relatives of the late Mrs. C. W. Raymond, whose burial took place at West Point on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 4. In compliance with the special request of Colonel Raymond, old members of Company E, which he commanded for five years at West Point, acted as pall-bearers.

The "Christian Soldiers," by Cadet N. S. Grant, and "For Whom is the Bible?" by Cadet A. L. Ahrends, were the subjects of addresses before the Y. M. C. A., of the Corps of Cadets, on Sunday and Wednesday evenings. The following is announced as the tentative programme of the West Point Centennial to be held in June next:

June 9, Memorial Day, with addresses in the afternoon by the President of the Association of Graduates, veterans of the Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American wars. In the evening there will be an informal reception by the President of the Association of Graduates and the Superintendent of the Academy. June 10, Field Day, will be devoted to athletic events and military exercises. On June 11 will occur the celebration proper. Addresses will be made by the President of the United States, the Secretary of War and Lieutenant General Commanding, the Superintendent and the President of the Alumni Association. A commemorative tablet will be unveiled. In the evening there will be fireworks, illumination and a banquet.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Dec. 12, 1901.

Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Commander Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, entertained the Academy football team at luncheon on Saturday last. Each member of the football team had the privilege of bringing a lady, and an unusually pleasant time was had. Later in the afternoon, Mrs. Benson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Benson, gave a luncheon which was attended by the same party.

The cadet hop at the Naval Academy on Saturday evening was very largely attended. Among those present was a party which came from Washington by a special car over the Pennsylvania line, the construction track allowing it to come right into the Academy grounds. Mrs. Wurtzbaugh and Cadet Kellick received.

The class football series of games started on Saturday, when the first class defeated the second by a score of six to nothing. The game was hotly contested and the seniors did not score until the last five minutes of the game. No member of the first team nor a substitute is allowed to take part in these games.

In reply to Congressman Wachtel, of Maryland, who proposes to forbid the football contests between the academies, by act of Congress, Commander Wainwright, in an interview this week said that the agitation of the subject may do some good by directing attention to the pension laws which do not allow pensions to cadets for any cause, not even for injuries received in war. Cadets have received permanent injuries in drilling, but never from playing football. Continuing, Commander Wainwright said that no football player had ever received a permanent injury at the Naval Academy. The players were subjected to a rigid physical test before playing and they were in condition to stand knocks that appeared very rough to the untrained. Football has developed soldierly qualities at Annapolis.

The lieutenant commander also believes that good has resulted from the Annapolis-West Point contests. He said that these institutions had been put on an even more friendly basis as a result of the games. The manly qualities displayed by each in victory and defeat had engendered mutual respect. No serious injuries had resulted from football at the Naval Academy. Officers generally do not think the game will be stopped.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Presidio, Cal., Dec. 5, 1901.

The garrison is now filled with more officers and men than it has had for years. The last monthly report showed a total of 106 officers and 3,170 men.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, the concert hall of the general hospital was filled with sick and wounded soldiers, who were given a real treat in the form of a concert and vaudeville entertainment. The affair was under the management of Mrs. Girard, wife of Col. A. C. Girard, and Mrs. Buckingham of San Francisco. Of the 41 entertainments which have been given for the sick

soldiers, the one given Wednesday evening was the most enjoyable and successful of the series.

Ensign Cyrus R. Miller, U. S. N., was host at an informal tea on the U. S. F. C. S. Albatross, recently, at which he entertained Mrs. Oscar Long, Mrs. Chauncey, Miss Dillon, Miss Holbrook, Miss Elmore, Commodore Thomas, Ensign Hepburn, and Paymr. Grey Skipwith.

Several affairs are to be given in the near future complimentary to Captain Cheatham and Miss May Denman, whose marriage takes place in a few weeks.

Gen. William R. Shafter and his daughter, Mrs. McKittrick, left during the week for Bakersfield, Cal.

Major John A. Hull, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the East, has returned to his duties.

Capt. Archibald A. Cabaniss, who has been in the general hospital for some time, left during the week for the hospital at Arkansas Hot Springs.

Mrs. Foote, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Foote, was hostess at a luncheon Tuesday, Dec. 3, at the Richelieu. Mrs. Foote's guests were numerous, and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

La Jeunesse, a popular club of young people, gave its opening cotillion Friday evening, Nov. 29, at the Native Sons' hall. The affair was in honor of the Army and Navy. The figures were military in character and were led by Lieut. Conrad Babcock, and Ensign Cyrus Miller. Among those present were: Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., Lieut. W. R. Bettison, Captain and Mrs. Burgess, Lieutenant Brower, Lieutenant Collins, Lieutenant Carrigan, Lieutenant Embrick, Lieutenant Greenleaf, Captain and Mrs. Rethers, and General Young.

Lieut. Comdr and Mrs. Edward J. Dorn are the guests of Mrs. Carrie G. Noble at her home on Pacific avenue. Among the officers on duty with the casals are Capt. E. F. Wilcox, Lieut. G. H. White, Lieut. L. C. Bennett, Lieut. W. A. Castle, and Capt. R. P. Ames.

Among the visitors in the city attending the grand opera was Capt. Frank L. Winn.

Mrs. Smedberg, wife of Col. W. R. Smedberg, retired, gave a large tea Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30, in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, Jr. Mrs. Smedberg was assisted in receiving by Miss Cora Smedberg, Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, and Mrs. Ashton.

Dr. David O. Lewis, U. S. N., is spending his sick leave at 2119 Buchanan Street.

Among the passengers on the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Doric, which arrived from the Orient on Tuesday, Nov. 26, was Paymr. U. G. Ammen, U. S. N.

Among the officers in camp at Angel Island are: Col. G. A. Goodale, Capt. I. C. Jenks, Captain Steele, Lieutenant Buchan, Captain Spence, Lieut. J. S. Fair, and Lieut. J. R. McAnderson.

Major T. F. Davis is a guest at the Occidental.

FORT McPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Dec. 9, 1901.

Yesterday was a stirring day at the Post. The First Battalion, 27th Inf., left at 4 o'clock for the Philippines. The formation was made on the parade ground promptly at 3:30 o'clock. As the companies came on the line in heavy marching order, they presented a fine, soldierly appearance. The battalion was quickly formed and turned over by acting Adjutant Persons to Captain Moore. "Fours right" and away they went to the train waiting for them just outside the gate. The loading on the cars was quickly done, the last farewells were said, and as the train disappeared around the curve the large crowd which had gathered to witness the departure, dispersed, many with sad and aching hearts. The "casual" officers who have been here for several weeks accompanied the battalion. Mrs. McNamara, wife of Lieut. Wallace McNamara, Quartermaster and Commissary of the battalion, and Mrs. Moxley, wife of Lieutenant Moxley, Philippine Scouts, accompanied their husbands.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Captain Moore, who commands the battalion, left last Saturday for Plattsburg Barracks, where she will have quarters during the absence of her husband in the Philippines.

A "possum supper" was given by the Fulton Club, of Atlanta, on Saturday evening. All the officers of the post were invited and many attended; speeches were made, and one of the interesting events was a genuine possum hunt in the club rooms, in which a tree, a live possum and a bound dog figured.

"The Gate City," the "Piedmont Driving" and the "Fulton," the three leading clubs of the City of Atlanta, have shown a great deal of courtesy to the officers of the post.

Lieut. John A. Murtagh, Medical Department, joined here just in time to leave with the 27th for San Francisco.

Captain Schley, son of Admiral Schley, rejoined his company of the 23rd Inf., here, to-day. He was detained at Fort Douglas when his company left for this post, by some unfinished quartermaster's business.

Mrs. J. S. Raines, mother of Mrs. Wilcoxon, wife of Lieutenant Wilcoxon, 9th Inf., died last Saturday night. Mrs. Raines was a very prominent woman in the social life of Atlanta. She was president of the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and held many other important positions in the social and religious life of the city and State.

CAMP NO. 2, RECRUITS AND CASUALS.

Presidio of California, Dec. 7, 1901.

Camp No. 2, under the command of Capt. J. L. Donovan, 22d U. S. Inf., is situated a little south of east from the Presidio proper, and although not the "model camp," is still a model for some others in regard to cleanliness and the proper sanitary regulations. The camp occupies the site of the "old" Tennessee Regiment in the days of yore, when every hillside was dotted with canvas, the officers occupying the row of tents in the ravine while the men have their company streets on the top of the hill directly east. From the camp the recruits will be corralled for the Philippine service, leaving on the Hancock, which only arrived Dec. 4, on or about Dec. 15, while the transport Sheridan, which arrived Dec. 7, will sail later.

The roster shows the following officers now in camp, teaching the young ideas how to shoot and from every side come the echoes, "One," "two," "three," "four." "Now get up in line." "He!" "He!" "He!" "He!" "Here, you slab-foot on the right, step out with your left, not your right foot." "He!" "He!" "He!" While at other times some old line sergeant will be still more forcible in his utterances.

In the old days it used to be "Hay foot, straw foot, belly full of bean soup. He!" but either method is good, and brings the desired result. The Acting Adjutant is Second Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, 9th U. S. Inf., while the other officers are Second Lieut. O. C. Robinson, 6th, U. S. Inf.; Second Lieut. J. V. Kuznick, 9th U. S. Cav.; Second Lieut. William M. True, 16th U. S. Inf.; Second

Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav.; Second Lieut. J. B. Winter, 17th U. S. Inf.; Second Lieut. J. M. Craig, 12th U. S. Inf.; and last, but not least by any means, comes Second Lieut. G. S. Hasson of the Philippine Scouts.

With one or two exceptions all these gentlemen have seen active service during the past year, hiking the Filipinos in the high timber of one or other of the Philippine possessions. Captain Donovan, the commanding officer of No. 2, has still a little hitch, when crawling up the steep hillsides of his domain, a gentle reminder that at least one Filipino warrior can shoot straight, but that does not prevent him from scrambling, three or four times a day, over his entire camp, and woe be to the officer, non-com. or other, sergeant or private, who throws any ashes or bits of paper on his nice clean green grass. In consequence his camp is known to be one of the cleanest organizations under canvas.

There has been little or no sickness in camp outside of the sore arms, the immediate result of vaccination, because for two weeks or more each recruit is attached to Camp No. 1, under the professional eye of Dr. Lando, who looks them over once a day, and if there is any contagious disease it will surely develop within that period, after which they are sent here. Once in a while a mild case of variola will be discovered. Then the "poxey" is shunted out to the Quarantine Camp, far removed from any danger of infecting the other men and for the benefit of the community at large.

Major Kilbourne, he who was the Chief Surgeon of the 2d Division of the 5th Army Corps, and who labored so well and skillfully in the Cuban campaign, riding those miasmatic hills when he himself was burning up with a fever of 103 degrees (I know it because I took the temperature myself) is the Post Surgeon, with Captain Stiles, Lieutenants Greenleaf and Lando as his immediate assistants.

Major Charles Lockwood is the superior in command of the camps, and almost any old time you can see him doing Alpine work on the hill trails, inspecting its military as well as sanitary condition, and both camps show the strict military supervision they have had.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Fort Leavenworth, Dec. 9, 1901.

A school for non-commissioned officers of the 28th Mountain Battery will be opened in a few days, in charge of Captain Menoher, assisted by First Lieut. Francis M. Cook, both officers of the 28th battery. Capt. L. C. Scherer, 4th Cav., Captain Menehor, Art. Corps, and First Lieut. Herton M. Stickle, Eng. Corps, compose the board.

An informal hop was given Dec. 3 by the officers of the post at their club rooms. Among those who attended were Captain and Mrs. Scherer, Captain and Mrs. Rivers, Captain and Mrs. Van Deusen, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hyde, Captain Hughes, Lieutenants Reynolds, Hersher, Cook, Prunty and Dr. Updyke.

Col. and Mrs. Jesse Lee have been visiting at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Sumner, wife of Colonel Sumner, recently had a thrilling experience while taking a party of young people from Manila to Colonel Sumner's quarters at Batangas. While en route they were caught in a typhoon, which lasted three days, and as it was only a short journey a light pleasure boat was used, which increased the danger they were fortunate in escaping with their lives. Miss May Angell of this place, sister-in-law of Capt. Daniel Webster, now of Manila, was in the party.

Capt. Carter Johnson left last week for New York.

FORT MEADE, S. D.

Fort Meade, S. D., Dec. 5, 1901.

Handsome new stone quarters for Troop I, 13th Cavalry, at Fort Meade, S. D., were most appropriately dedicated on the evening of Nov. 30. From the time darkness set in until the grand march was announced invited guests were arriving in carriages from Sturgis and the surrounding country. The large, commodious apartment used as a barrack room was turned into a dancing hall, while the library and another small squad room were set apart as cloak rooms. Colonel Hayes and nearly all the officers of the post were in attendance. Captain Fenton, the troop commander, was evidently proud of the manner in which his troop carried out the program arranged, and well he might be. The members of the troop seemed to be imbued with one idea—how to make their guests feel at home. It was the initial social event of the regiment. The music was a feature of the occasion and the luncheon a most dainty and appetizing one.

The football team of the fort has been doing good work, and a few days since met and defeated the Spearfish team by a score of 6 to 5, after a hard tussle. Spearfish was given the ball and kicked off. The soldiers by hard work carried the ball from their 20-yard-line to the 15-yard line of the opposing team, and then lost the ball on downs. Spearfish then in eight plays carried the ball to the soldiers' 5-yard line, and at last, by hard bucking, carried the ball over, failing to kick. Score, 5 to 0.

After a few plays with practically no gain for Spearfish the first half ended. Spearfish kicked off. Sergeant Campbell caught the ball and carried it back 10 yards. The soldiers then carried the ball from their 20-yard line for a touchdown. Sergeant Campbell kicked the goal. Score, 6 to 5.

During this part of the game the line bucking by the soldiers was terrific. Corporal Hawley and Sergeant Campbell hit the Spearfish line like battering rams. Spearfish could not stand the impact and generally fell back to a place of defense, although without succeeding in finding it. When time was called the score was 6 to 5 in favor of the soldiers.

PORT WINGATE, N. M.

Fort Wingate, Nov. 29, 1901.

The Thanksgiving day athletic sports held here proved very successful. The day dawned bright and mild and at 9 A. M. sharp the exercises commenced.

As there are only two troops here (F and G, 14th Cavalry), most of the events were confined to contests between them.

The total amount of money given in prizes was \$51, of which Troop G captured \$40, and Troop F \$11 in the following events:

The 100 yards dash was won by Private Oscar Hudson of Troop G, with Private Osment of Troop F, second.

The mounted tug-of-war was won by Troop F. The relay race was captured by the runners of Troop

G. Q. M. Sergeant Randall, and Privates Patton, Smith and Hudson.

The rapid saddling contest fell to fortunate Troop G, Q. M. Sergeant Randall winning in one minute and fifty seconds.

The next event was the most interesting of the day, that is, the baseball game. The game caused a great deal of excitement, and the good-natured rivalry shown by the opposing clubs was very satisfying to all who witnessed the contest.

In the first five innings neither side scored. At the beginning of the sixth inning Troop G's team commenced to show its superiority and at the end of the game G was 28 runs to F's 13.

Second only to the ball game in interest to the spectators was the bowling contest in Amusement Hall. This took place in the evening at 7:15 o'clock, and at the end of an hour's bowling amid cheers and intense excitement the score was: Troop G, 753 points; Troop F, 600 points.

The first five events lasted from 9 A. M. until 12:30 P. M.

The officers of the game were as follows: Judges—Sergeant Major Amer, Commissary Sergeant Callahan, Post Q. M. Sergeant Fife; Clerk of the Course, Lieutenant Jordan; Assistant, Captain Smith, C. C.; Lieutenant Read; Starter, Dr. Menage; Committee on Arrangements, Major Hardie, Captain Smith, C. C.; Lieutenant Jordan, Lieutenant Read; Marshall for keeping order; the officer of the day; distributor of prize money; the Exchange steward.

A. B. C.

A CANDIDATE FOR HONORS.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Much of the elan and spirit of the French Revolutionary armies has been ascribed to the fact that every soldier felt that the Marshal's baton might be reposing at the bottom of his knapsack. This feeling has already been produced to no small extent in the staff corps of the Army by the remarkable leap to the head of his corps of Captain Crozier, of the Ordnance—a promotion which has been generally announced as the first step of a policy of "revitalizing" the staff corps. In the Medical Corps especially, which has its full share of able and ambitious officers, and for which a new head has to be selected in the next half-year, there is quite a wide-spread stimulation of ambitions and a tendency to search knapsacks for a concealed baton.

Among a dozen names which are now being mentioned in connection with the Surgeon-Generalcy, it is claimed by the friends of Major Walter Reed that his name should stand first on the list of the men who have done things. It is, in fact, impossible to match in the annals of the Medical Corps of our military Services, or even perhaps in those of the medical profession in America, a performance of such vast and far-reaching importance as the demonstration last year by Dr. Reed of the transmission of the yellow fever by the mosquito. Professor Welch, of Johns Hopkins, who is probably the leading pathologist of America, has already announced that no event in medical history so important to mankind has occurred since the discovery of vaccination. General Wood is said to have stated that it is worth to the United States the cost of the Spanish-American War. If this be a just measure of the value of this discovery—and certainly in such a matter there are few better judges than General Wood—it would seem that among many officers to whom the war has brought the general's stars, Major Reed should have a place.

Major Reed is now in the prime of life, being forty-eight years of age, and is nearing the head of the list of majors in his corps. His name was well known among scientific and professional men before his work of last year made him famous. His investigation in connection with Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, and Dr. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia, of the causes of the spread of typhoid fever in military camps in 1898 was a work of immense labor and most enlightening results, and would, in another country, have been certain to have brought him some reward.

If the rule of the future is to be that promotion will be for results accomplished, rather than for length of service, it would seem that the claims of Major Reed could not be overlooked.

SURGEON.

A PROTEST AGAINST NEW UNIFORMS.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1901.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Again, from your news columns it would appear that the Army is to be compelled to appeal to the War Department to protect it from the onslaught of the uniform reformers. Just as the 1,500 officers whose names are being sent to the Senate for confirmation have equipped themselves either anew, or for the first time, depending upon their special situations, with the uniforms at great expense, these are to be rendered worthless on their backs, and they will be put to the expense of reclothing themselves. Will such a thing be permitted? We believe not; the injustice and impotency of it is so manifest that the project in advance seems doomed to defeat.

There is no earthly necessity for any change in the present uniform. It is suited to all possible variations of climate and service, and this has been proved by the tests of experience. Of course some officers, confined apparently to a certain quarter of the State, War and Navy Departmental building, are dissatisfied with it; but in all fairness this should not be allowed to weigh too much in the scale of opinion, for no one doubts that the changes proposed, if enforced, would be just as unsatisfactory as the present uniform can be. Our uniform should be for full dress and undress, for service in cold, temperate and tropical climates. It practically meets all these conditions.

The mistake of referring the matter of uniform, as a mere afterthought, as it were, to any board, however exalted in rank, appears evident. The board that deals with this important subject should, in justice to the Army, come to the work duly summoned, take it up from the foundation, and deal with it with that profundity of study that the subject on its intrinsic merits justifies.

Reference has been made to the unnecessary hardship that would be imposed by any change in our uniform as a consequence of recent Army expansion. The hardship would rest especially upon the best officers, those whose soldierly pride has prompted others to procure expensive new uniforms, as befitting their station. The slothful and careless will be less affected prejudicially, and thus a warning served on all that, to avoid great pecuniary sacrifice, think it better to buy cheap and unbecoming uniforms. Can any one doubt that this will be the ten-

dency if frequent and ill-considered changes are permitted? Can such a tendency be otherwise than prejudicial to true military spirit, and consequently to true military discipline?

H. L. R.

MONUMENT TO PAUL JONES.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I cordially endorse what H. W. M. says regarding Augustus C. Buell's life of Paul Jones. For many years I have tried to keep his name before the public, have hunted for his remains in Paris and caused a vigorous search to be made for them, through the proper authorities. Have given lectures in various States on his career and patriotism, and in 1893 formed a chapter in the D. A. R. in his honor. Have aroused public interest to such an extent that the next school house erected in Boston will bear the name Paul Jones, and when the memorial to his memory is unveiled in San Francisco as a result of the efforts of the Society of American Wars, I intend to cross the continent and take active part in the ceremonies.

I note that you state editorially that his remains are in Père-la-Chaise. This is a mistake, for I have stood over nearly the spot where he is said to be buried, according to the copy of a register found in Paris four years ago, and now in the possession of Secretary Hay. His remains are in an old cemetery sold many years ago, and now private property. A dwelling house is said to be over what was once the entrance near which the remains of Jones are supposed to be. Considerable "red tape" will be necessary even to attempt to dig for this precious dust, and the consent of the French Government will be the first consideration. He was buried in a metallic casket and in his uniform, so that there should be something by which he can be identified.

Mr. Buell doubts the authenticity of the document found, as the date does not agree with that of his death. The story of his death and the funeral, the oration delivered from the steps of the Palace of Justice by the most noted orators in France, make interesting reading and should be more familiar to the rising generation than it is.

MAHON H. BRAZIER,

Founder of Paul Jones Chapter, Boston, Mass.

[We did not say that the "remains are in Père-la-Chaise," but that Paul Jones was buried in Père-la-Chaise; this is, originally buried there. This is according to the register, the authenticity of which is disputed. It is certain that no one has yet been able to find the remains.]

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE CANTEEN.

Lucena, Luzon, P. I., Nov. 1, 1901.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the issue of your valuable paper of Sept. 21 I notice what General Daggett has to say on the canteen. It would not become me as a soldier to criticize the judgment of my superiors, but I would like the privilege of expressing my opinion on the subject.

I am a musician in the Regular Army, and have also served in the Volunteers, both before and since the abolishment of the canteen, and will, therefore, only give the experience of myself and a few of my comrades in the Philippines.

I think that with the existing ration, and where there is no possibility of getting anything but canned goods, a man really needs a little stimulant, and when a soldier thinks he needs it he will get it, canteen or no canteen.

Now, where we are, a soldier can get as much liquor as he wants and can get it on credit ("jabone") to the full amount of his pay. He can, if he chooses, get this amount in three or four different places. This either leaves him in debt after pay day or totally "broke." Then he proceeds to run "jabone" again.

Think of a man with an income of \$15.60 per month, paying 25 cents for a pint bottle of beer, and warm at that. If we had the canteen we could get good beer for half the price, our credit would be limited to a small amount, we would get the benefits of the dividends in our mess, and there would be more money deposited and less drunkenness.

Now, there is the argument that there should be no drinking men in the Army. This means no Army. Take, for instance, the bands alone. How many musicians do not drink beer and plenty of it? Not one in a hundred. To my knowledge we have not one man in the band who does not drink beer, and we have no drunkards among them either. I do not think there is any room for debate on the subject. The whole Army wants the canteen. Why not give it to us and let us alone?

AN U. S. A. MUSICIAN.

OFFICERS OF SEA EXPERIENCE SHOULD BE CONSULTED.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In a recent issue of the JOURNAL I noticed a paragraph containing a portion of Emperor William's speech in which he referred to the fact that for a time a captain of the line had been at the head of the German Bureau of Naval Construction. While not in sympathy with the Emperor's idea to the full extent of placing a line officer at the head of such a bureau, yet I am one of those who think that sea-going officers should have a voice in the determination of many matters relating to ship construction. Take the question of the arrangement of quarters, messrooms, officers' storerooms, water closets, bath rooms, and so forth. I know of a case where the internal arrangement of the berth deck of a ship was completely changed, to the chagrin and annoyance of the sea-going officers attached to the ship, not one of whom, not even the commanding officer, had been consulted in the matter.

Our naval constructors are men of ability; but not even brains can make up for lack of sea experience. Our system of designing and repairing ships needs a reform.

SUFFERER.

STATE TROOPS.

Figures of the rifle practice at outdoor ranges for the season just ended of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, compiled by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Major General Roe, show an excellent record of shooting. Nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven officers and men have qualified as marksmen, by making a score of 30 points or more at 200 and 300 yards. In the grade of sharpshooter, which requires a score of not less than 42 points out of a possible 50, at 500 and 600 yards, 920 officers and men have qualified. Three hundred and thirty officers and men have

qualified in the grade of expert by making 40 or more points out of a possible 50 at 700 and 800 yards on a skirmish run. General satisfaction is expressed with the conduct of the shooting under the direction of Colonel Thurston, who is admitted to be the most practical and progressive officer who has ever had charge of the rifle shooting interests of the State. In fact, in all matters relating to the Guard the Colonel is an exceptionally valuable officer.

A new National Guard Company has been organized at Cheyenne, Wyoming, to be known as Co. E, Governor's Guard. Every member of it has seen service in the Volunteer Army during the late war with Spain, and no person is eligible to membership who cannot show an honorable discharge from the United States Army. The organizers desire to make the company second to none in efficiency.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Whiteman, Adjutant General of New Mexico, has published an interesting paper entitled "A Proposition to Establish the United States Reserve of the Military Forces in the United States."

Co. G, 2d Regiment, Idaho National Guard, of Lewiston, was mustered in on Nov. 27 with 48 members. Capt. Ernest McCullough, City Engineer and Building Inspector of Lewiston; 1st Lieut. John Wiggins, clerk, formerly a sergeant in Co. B of the 1st Idaho Volunteers in the Philippines; 2d Lieut. Jess Harlow, stenographer, Spanish-American War veteran in some Eastern regiment. The non-coms are nearly all veterans of the Spanish-American War and Filipino insurrection.

At the annual muster of the 12th New York, Colonel Dyer, at the armory on Dec. 9, the command paraded 765 officers and men, out of an aggregate membership of 832. The absentees numbered 67, Co's F and K having more than they should have had. The command made a very impressive appearance. Co. G, Captain Benard, had the largest number present, and Co. B, Captain Burr, had the best percentage of present. The figures in detail follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	15	0	15
Non-Com. Staff.....	14	0	14
Hos. Corps.....	16	0	16
Field Music.....	29	3	32
Company A.....	52	6	57
" B.....	80	1	90
" C.....	71	2	73
" D.....	59	7	66
" E.....	88	8	96
" F.....	55	12	67
" G.....	101	2	103
" H.....	72	4	76
" I.....	50	3	53
" K.....	54	20	74
Totals.....	765	67	832

A preliminary drill of the 9th New York in the new khaki uniform was held at the armory Dec. 10, the regiment making a particularly good showing. A review by General Roe will be held during Christmas and New Year's week.

General George Moore Smith will review the 71st New York at its armory on the evening of Dec. 27.

The 13th New York, Colonel Austen, turned out a percentage of present of 98.10 at its annual muster on Dec. 5. Nine hundred and sixty-two officers and men were present out of a total of 1,001, 39 men being absent—a result which caused both officers and men to feel no small degree of exultation. The inspecting officer, Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief of Ordnance on General Roe's staff, was assisted by Major Holland, also of General Roe's staff, and Major Carnochan and Captain Hegeman, of the 1st Brigade staff.

The figures were as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Company.....	74	1	75
A.....	69	2	71
B.....	63	4	67
C.....	98	5	103
D.....	92	1	93
E.....	56	2	58
F.....	80	2	82
G.....	70	2	72
H.....	61	5	66
I.....	68	4	72
J.....	72	4	76
K.....	49	7	56
L.....	20	0	20
N. C. S.....	17	0	17
H. C.....	18	0	18
F. M.....	46	0	46
Totals.....	962	39	1,001

Last year the regiment mustered 717 present, with 22 absent.

At the inspection of the 47th New York, Colonel Eddy, at its armory on Dec. 3, the regiment made a creditable showing. Co. D, with 13 absentees, however, lowered the percentage of present of the regiment considerably. The following are the figures in detail:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and staff.....	16	1	17
Non-com. staff.....	12	—	12
Company A.....	43	9	52
" B.....	49	6	55
" C.....	42	13	55
" D.....	73	1	74
" E.....	50	1	51
" F.....	67	3	70
" G.....	52	5	57
" H.....	75	4	79
Field music.....	26	—	26
Hospital Corps.....	16	—	16
Totals.....	521	43	564

Percentage present, 92.37.

Major Clinton H. Smith, of the 71st New York, was tendered a complimentary dinner by a number of his civil and military friends at the Arena, New York City, on Dec. 7, in honor of his reinstatement as an officer of the 71st. Among those present, which numbered about 80, were Col. A. S. Bacon, Col. F. Kopper, Major E. F. Austin, Capt. W. F. Beekman, Lieut. L. J. Blauvelt, Lieut. W. E. Trull, Major John W. Totten, Capt. W. C. Haskell, Lieut. J. H. Beattie, Lieut. T. A. Hill, Willis Holly, F. W. Brandes and Capt. W. R. Hill, who acted as toastmaster. There were a number of interesting speeches, all the speaking bestowing high praise on Major Smith. The speech of the evening, however, was that made by Colonel Bacon on "Our Country." The Colonel, during his remarks, found opportunity to give a brief history of the case of Major Smith, and his efforts to get justice against the big odds he had to contend with. He handled the Board of Examination without gloves for dismissing Major Smith from the Guard without even as much as asking him a question, after summoning him all the way to Albany for the alleged

purpose of an examination, which was denied him, although promise had been made that Major Smith should have one. Ex-Sergeant J. Stephens, Co. B, who was with the regiment in Cuba, and was traveling East could not attend the dinner, but he made some remarks in a phonograph, had the record expressed to New York, and a phonograph reproduced the remarks of the sergeant, who testified to the character of Major Smith as a brave man. Colonel Bacon was highly praised by Major Smith for his successful and untiring efforts on his behalf.

The annual muster of the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y. Brevet Major David Wilson, was held at the armory Dec. 10. There was a review by Lieut. Col. N. R. Thurston, the inspecting officer, and a battery drill which included mechanical maneuvers, the battery being in command of Major Wilson. A fine display was made, and the muster showed 85 present and 5 absent. A large number of interested spectators were present.

The 69th New York will be reviewed at its armory on Jan. 13 by Adjutant General Henry.

The annual inspection and muster of the Third Light Battery, New York, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, took place at the armory, Dec. 4. The Battery had 100 per cent. present. The number on duty being 109 men and six officers, the maximum number allowed. When the inspection was over Colonel Thurston said that he was perfectly satisfied with everything he had seen.

Former Adjutant Edwin A. McAlpin, of New York, is mentioned as a likely candidate for member of Congress from Westchester County under the new apportionment. General McAlpin is a man of superior qualification and is every way well fitted for the position. Aside from his hosts of friends in civil life, the general still has many friends and well wishers in the Guard, for which he certainly did all in his power while in office. There was an unfortunate disagreement on the Governor's staff of which General McAlpin was a member, and this during his administration led to some unpleasantness. Since then, however, much has been learned that was not known at the time, and some criticisms of General McAlpin have proved to be very unjust. He certainly worked hard for the interests of the Guard, and no one can say that it was not up to the top notch of efficiency under his administration.

Squadron A of New York, will hold an interesting set of inter-troop rough riding games at its armory on the evening of Dec. 20, to be followed by a smoker. The entertainment will be open only to the members of the Squadron, and their male friends.

(Correspondence of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.)

EARLY FRONTIER LIFE.

In the early days of Army life on the frontier at the Sault Ste. Marie, there were many hardships to endure, not the least of which was the difficulty of getting provisions. They were very, very scarce in the winter of 1822, and the garrison had to depend mainly upon the white fish which the Indians speared and brought to Fort Brady, being paid back in goods. In midwinter they were obliged to send as far as Mackinaw for provisions, and once, on the return trip, a terrific storm came up, and being in great danger, all the hard-earned provisions had to be thrown overboard, barrels of flour, meats, salt beef, potatoes, etc. After the storm subsided they had to return that long distance again for the necessities of life, the regiment in the interval suffering untold hardships, especially the women, and children who came near starving for want of proper food.

During this awful time while waiting for the return of the sloop, and famine imminent, a soldier while rooting about in the cellar found some stray potatoes that had been overlooked. Scrapping them together, he joyfully carried them to his superior officer who reserved them for the most delicate ladies of the regiment.

Among these hardships, added to the intense cold, soldiers were not entirely devoid of amusements. The younger officers would get up sleigh-rides and invite the young ladies who were visiting some married sister or relative in the regiment. The long sledges were drawn by 8 or 10 dogs, and generally driven by some trusty Indian, or occasionally one of the officers acted as Jehu to the merry party. Gliding over the crested snow in high glee, the real danger of the amusement would add not a little to the zest and excitement. Only by daylight were these sleighing parties enjoyed, as there was too much fear of hostile Indians, as well as occasional wolves, to venture far at night. Refreshments were stored away under the seats, and eyed with the deepest interest and pleasurable excitement by my mother, the one solitary child who was considered eligible by reason of the advanced age of four summers to be elected a member of the party!

In summer, pleasure parties on Lake Superior took the place of these sleigh-rides and picnics were arranged to some of the islands, where the merry-making if not "up-to-date" by present standards, was certainly entered into with as much solid enjoyment as a swell "hop" at West Point in 1901, one's enjoyment very often being in inverse ratio to one's opportunities.

The first white child born in that bleak region and on Christmas day, three months after the arrival of the regiment, was Lieut. S. B. Griswold's daughter, who became afterwards the wife of S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of electric telegraphy. As yet, comfortable quarters had not been provided, and owing to the scarcity of women to act as servants, orderlies were substituted as nurses. One day, at the age of two, the child, who was familiarly dubbed, "the child of the regiment," and its foremost "pet," in a spirit of adventure, strayed off towards the woods, the vigilant (?) orderly being just then on other thoughts intent. Awakening suddenly to a sense of his lapsed responsibility, and the possible sword of Damocles hanging over his head, he judged it best to "make tracks" for the out-post. There, to his astonishment, he saw the child, sitting in utter fearlessness by the side of a cub bear, who seemed delighted to find a playmate. The bear was toying with the child's coral necklace, taking the bright beads, no doubt, for fresh meat! Stealthily approaching he snatched her up and fled with the Army "pet" to "Hotel Flannagan," the soubriquet given by the officers (always ready for a joke under the most adverse conditions) to their comfortable quarters.

Long stretches of dense woods, and tracts of barren land lay for miles around the Barracks, filled in the youthful imagination with bogies, but in reality with lurking, treacherous Indians. The only "white man's" house between Mackinaw and Green Bay and not far from the fort, belonged to a "Colonel" Johnston, as he was called, an Irish gentleman, who had come there some time before as a fur-trader, had married, and whose children were well educated. Often as children, my mother and aunt delighted to wander about his pretty well-kept garden and play hide and seek with his children. This "oasis" was the only sign of civilization in all that region

round about, and it was a "gala" day when the children went there.

The dearth of news, or intercourse of any description with the outside world, and the long, dismal silence of the winter months were indeed hard to bear. Only one mail arrived in the course of the winter, brought by Indians on snowshoes; that was a red letter day to these exiles, each one retiring to his own corner with gladened heart, to digest in quiet the store before him, and the sweetness long drawn out beguiled many a long evening and helped to cheer many an aching home-sick heart.

Naturally the tedious hours had to be made less so by some means or other, and cards among the younger officers especially, were in favor; frequently the game would be pretty fast, and the stakes rather heavier than ought to be, and sorry hearts and purses the result. Apropos of cards as an instance of his bravery, Lieutenant Griswold, called "the brave," by the Indians, came near playing a unique game of a different sort, a few years before his marriage, being only 20 years old at the time although he had already fought in the war of 1812, been captured by the British, and sent (with several other officers) as hostage to Quebec prison. A fellow officer and brother had been playing cards, his words fell and a challenge was sent. Lieutenant Griswold had not been told of this, but hearing of it by chance, he went directly to his brother and told him he should not allow him to fight, adding, "You are a married man with others dependent upon you. I am not; therefore I shall fight this duel in your stead, for I can afford to lose my life, and you cannot." He was on the field at the appointed hour, but when the opponent's surprise had given way to admiration he refused to fight so noble-hearted a substitute, and warmly grasped his hand. The hardships of those severe winters are better imagined than described; exposure to the intense cold, wretched accommodations, added to scarcity of proper food affected the health of officers and men alike. The ladies of the regiment were women of refinement and culture, many coming from luxurious homes in the East, and not a few among them beautiful. But all discomforts were borne with the utmost fortitude, and without complaint, each one did their duty bravely, and made light of the situation.

CORNELIA GRISWOLD GOODRICH.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Several wealthy members of the American Club of Havana have organized the Havana Mardi Gras Company, the purpose of which is to give in that city every year a spectacular carnival like those given in New Orleans. This attraction, with the promised assistance of the railway and steamship companies, is expected to insure a vast increase in the number of winter visitors to Havana.

It has been decided that colored men shall be eligible for enlistment in the Cuban Artillery. Plans have been made for a company to consist entirely of negroes.

The bluejackets of the U. S. S. Buffalo gave an immensely successful minstrel show on board the ship at San Juan, P. R., on Thanksgiving night. The audience was as large as the vessel could accommodate.

The water sources of Hawaii are to be examined by a hydraulic engineer employed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Interior. It is claimed that large areas of Hawaiian land now practically valueless can be made productive by utilizing water which now flows unchecked into the sea.

The city of Aguadilla, P. R., is desirous of negotiating a loan of \$50,000. The money is needed to pay the present municipal debt, amounting to \$8,000, and to build a market house and pave the streets.

Mrs. Ramsden, whose husband, the late British consul at Santiago, Cuba, gave such efficient service to American interests during the Spanish War, has arrived in Havana with her two daughters, where they will spend the winter.

The first automobile ever seen in Porto Rico has made its appearance in San Juan.

Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., U. S. A., stationed at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, made a thorough inspection of the Mazorra hospital for the insane, thirteen miles from Havana on Thanksgiving Day, and reports the institution in excellent condition. This hospital, to which all the insane patients on the island are sent, now has 876 inmates.

Capt. Edward R. Lowndes, U. S. M. C., stationed at the Marine Barracks, San Juan, P. R., is the father of Edward Rutledge Lowndes, Jr., who was born there on Dec. 1, 1901.

A movement has been started among the members of the insular police force of Porto Rico which has for its purpose the erection of a monument of the late President McKinley at Guanica, or Ponce.

The Columbia Comedy Company, composed of enlisted men stationed at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, gave three comedy performances last week in the barracks there, which delighted large audiences.

Havana newspapers speak in hearty praise of Governor Wood's efforts to obtain tariff concessions for Cuba from the United States. The *Diario de la Marina*, reviewing the situation, says that a number of Congressmen appear to oppose the granting of concessions in order to compel Cuba to ask for annexation. If this is so the plan is well conceived, as it will be almost impossible for the astuteness of the members of the new Cuban Government to prevent this if concessions are not granted.

MILITARY DEFECTS OF THE BOERS.

Col. de Villebois Mareuil, the French soldier of fortune who, at the outbreak of the South African War, cast in his lot with the Boers, and after distinguishing himself in several of the earliest and sharpest battles, was killed in action, left behind him a mass of interesting memoranda, which has been published in a volume entitled "War Notes." It is evident from these notes that Colonel Mareuil joined the Boers, not because he loved or admired them, but because he hated England and was disgusted with France. The decline in his own country of the sentiment of *revanche* distressed him. He was out of tune with the passive spirit of the times and longed for action. Consequently he resigned from the French Army, fled from Paris without even bidding good-bye to his daughter, and was next heard of in the fighting along the Modder River.

It is evident that Colonel Mareuil was both mistaken and disappointed in the Boers. He had expected to find them as army of trained soldiers, whereas he found merely a community of farmers and stock-breeders, brave hardy and determined, it is true, but stolid, raw and

sadly ignorant of military training and method. Their slowness chafed him. He expected them to fight like the soldiers of a disciplined army, and their inability to do so vexed and embittered him. He discusses the Natal campaign at great length. He had no confidence in the capacity of General Joubert or General Berger, both of whom he describes as politicians deficient in initiative. Of Louis Botha, Cronje, and De Wet he formed a more favorable opinion, but their methods irritated him. "Their fighting," he says, "is immobile warfare, the warfare of 200 years ago; for everything is out-of-date in the ideas and in the methods of the Boers, and yet the incapacity of their adversaries makes them the masters of the situation." When he left Natal, Colonel Mareuil joined Cronje whom he found far superior to Joubert in soldierly qualities. But, with the eye of an experienced campaigner he saw the strategical weakness of Cronje's position and warned him of it. Colonel Mareuil pointed out to Cronje the danger of being outflanked by way of Jacobsdal, and actually indicated the line that Lord Robert's afterward followed. But Cronje ridiculed the idea, saying that if the English sent a body of cavalry against him it would be equivalent to their surrender, and that if they came in force, they would meet with such difficulties as regards victualling that they would not get beyond a march. From that time forward, Colonel Mareuil had little or no hope of Boer success. He saw that the Boers were ignorant of military science and would not be taught. He saw, too, that the British had chosen the proper spot for invasion and that the final outcome was beyond question. In criticizing the fight at Abraham's Kraal he says: "I shall have played in De Wet's as in Cronje's case the part of a Cassandra, and as I had no reason in the case of either to conceal from the Boers fears which everybody could verify only too well, the Boers are convinced that I saw clearly on the Modder as well as on the Tugela."

It is stated by the editor of this work that Colonel Mareuil's notes on the strategic campaign were lost in South Africa, but it is insinuated in London, that because of their complimentary nature, they were suppressed in Paris.

HOW VAN REYDEN ENTERED THE NAVY.

Surgeon General Van Reyden in an interview with a Sun reporter thus described his entrance to the Navy: He was a resident of Bergen, N. J., and in April, 1861, went to the war with the Second New Jersey Volunteers as assistant surgeon. The regiment was mustered out in the following August, and Dr. Van Reyden sought a commission in the Volunteer Navy, but was unsuccessful. Then he went to New York to be examined for appointment to the Medical Corps of the Regular Navy. "I reported at the place of examination," he said, in telling how he came to enter the Naval Service, "and found half a dozen young men busily writing at a table. There was another man sitting on a sofa, and as nobody paid any attention to me I sat down beside him. 'Going to take the examination?' he asked."

"Yes," I answered.

"Well, so was I," he said, "but we've got no show. There are only two vacancies and those six fellows are ahead of us. I'm going home; you'd better go, too."

"All right," I said, and we started to leave, but the examining officer stopped us.

"Where are you going?" he asked.

"I said we had come to take the examination, but as there are only two vacancies and so many competitors, we had decided not to try."

"You sit down and take the examination," he said, and we did so. The young man who started to go home with me and I got appointments to the two vacancies. He was Dr. Charles H. White, who retired last year. We became good friends. And that's how I came to enter the Navy."

CLIMATE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In spite of all that is said to the contrary, meteorologists insist that the climate of the Philippines is entirely congenial to white races. The Manila Critic publishes a carefully prepared article on this subject in the course of which it says: "The intense, paralyzing heat of June, July and August as experienced in the United States is unknown to the Philippines. While it is severe in Luzon and other islands of the group, it has never been known to produce a fatal sunstroke, and whatever prostrations have occurred since American occupation, among Uncle Sam's soldiers have been due to the rigors of the march or the pressure of campaigning. Every shore of the islands is fanned by balmy breezes, cooling, refreshing, needful. One may walk at a moderate gait, mornings and evenings, and never feel the rise of perspiration, but one needs the handkerchief to mop the face when he sits for rest in any shade that fails to give atmospheric action. So also is it during the summer months in temperate climes. Atmospheric humidity is not so dense in Pacific Oceania as it is in the zones of abruptly changeable seasons, hence acclimatization makes it possible for one to throw off torpidity, maintain health and enjoy much that goes to make up the happiness of life."

It is a surprising achievement that the publishers of Town Topics have accomplished in the Christmas number of that sprightly weekly—surprising alike in the variety and excellence of its literary contents and in the artistic charm of the accompanying illustrations. In addition to its regular departments which are enlarged for this occasion, the number is unusually strong in fiction. These features include a clever little Southern drama entitled "Chivalry," by Alfred Allen, a striking story under the title, "A Loss to Bohemia," by Justus Miles Forman, and other good tales by Mrs. Poulton Bigelow and Charles Stokes Wayne. The cartoons and verses are irresistible. The annual reviews of the year's great doings in music and the drama, and literature, art, society, sport, and the Army and Navy are admirable. The cover design in colors, by Sewell Collins, is one of the most artistic things of the season.

According to the record of the court-martial convened in the Department of the Visayas, P. I., which has been received at the War Department, cannibalism is among the crimes committed by Filipinos. Raymundo Fonte, a native, found his working companion, Liberato Benlito, sleeping in his (Fonte's) boat. Fonte became enraged, killed the sleeping man with a blow of an oar, cut off Benlito's nose and ears, and, according to his own confession, cooked and ate part of the body. He was sentenced to be hanged at Capiz, Panay, Dec. 13.

PIPE COVERING TESTS.

PAPER READ NOV. 12, 1901, BY GEORGE H. BARRETT, EX-
PERT CONSULTING STEAM-ENGINEER, TO MECHAN-
ICAL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS
AT THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY POWER
HOUSE, 75TH STREET AND EAST
RIVER, NEW YORK.

These pipe-covering tests were planned with the object of ascertaining the efficiency, both comparatively and absolutely, of some of the leading coverings as ordinarily manufactured, sold, and applied. I mean by the term "efficiency," simply that efficiency which measures the degree to which the covering serves to prevent radiation of heat from the outside of the pipe, or what is the same thing the degree to which the covering prevents the condensation of steam in the interior of the pipe.

To enable you in the best way to understand the whole matter, a few statements may be made regarding the general scheme of installation, the method of test and the leading results so far as yet worked out.

First, as to the arrangement of the testing plant:

The plant is divided into two sections, one for coverings designed to stand the highest pressures which are now regularly carried by the modern power plants, say 150 pounds per square inch; and the other for lower pressures such as have been in vogue for many years past, say 80 pounds per square inch.

It was sought to install a testing plant for the purpose in view that should be on a sufficiently large scale to approximate to practical conditions of service, rather than make it a laboratory apparatus and a laboratory test which characterizes much of the work heretofore done in this field of testing.

That the work might also be carried out on a commercial scale it was sought to make and continue the tests a sufficient number of hours continuously in a day and a sufficient number of days in succession, that no question could be raised as to the reliability of the data from too short duration, or from want of continuous repetition. Many of the coverings have therefore been tested day after day for a period of a month, and every one has been subjected to at least three days' run from 8 to 9 hours continuous test each day.

The size of pipe selected from the leading tests is the ordinary standard two-inch steam pipe; and the length selected, 100 feet for each pipe. That the effect of size of pipe on the results might be studied and exhibited, and at the same time the work brought into line with the practice of high-pressure power plants, especially as regards much of the engine and boiler room piping, two 10-in. pipes each 35 feet in length form a part of the 150 pound section of the apparatus.

The 2-in. pipe in the 80 pounds section of the plant are numbered for reference 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The 2-in. pipes in the 150-pounds section are designated 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; and the 10-in. pipes are numbered 11 and 12.

To facilitate the handling of the apparatus and the ready collection and measurement of the water of condensation discharged from the pipes, the steam is first supplied to a central point on one of the long sides of a rectangular room, about 130 feet long and 22 feet wide, and the various pipes lead from this point outward to the two ends of the room and thence after turning they are brought back to points near the center, where the various collecting casks and weighing scales are conveniently located. Although the pipes in each section set out from the same point, or rather from points in line with each other above the header, they do not arrive at their destinations of discharge in a similar line with each other, because in making the turn and return at the end of the room the outside pipes have the longer distance to cover. The 2-in. pipes are laid out 16 inches from center to center or 5 feet 4 inches from the center of No. 1 to the center of No. 5. The same from the center of No. 6 to the center of No. 10. Consequently, the drip end of No. 5 pipe is 21 feet 4 inches farther from the center line of the room than that of No. 1 pipe; and likewise the drip end of No. 10 pipe is 21 feet 4 inches farther from the center line of the room than that of No. 6 pipe. The two 10-in. pipes are parallel to each other and a straight run. They are consequently arranged in a precisely similar manner throughout.

The main object so far as the getting of the principal data is concerned is to properly secure and measure the water formed by condensation of the steam in the pipes. Precautions must be taken first to insure a supply of steam to the pipes free from water at the start—in other words, dry steam; second, suitable inclination or pitch of the pipes to insure the drainage of all the water formed by condensation to the drip-ends or the points where it is discharged into the collecting casks; third, the thorough venting of the drip-ends of the pipes to prevent the collection of air in the interior, and fourth, the proper collection and measurement of all the water discharged. To secure dry steam at the start, the steam from the boiler first enters the central separator, which is merely a vertical 6-in. pipe, drained at the bottom by a steam trap, the steam entering through a 2-in. pipe at the top which descends inside about 18 inches; the steam, freed of its water, passing off at the two side branches which are each of the 2-in. size. Before entering either header the steam passes through another separator, which is likewise a 6-in. vertical pipe, drained at the bottom by a 3-4-in. valve, the entering steam likewise descending through a 2-in. pipe a distance of about 18 inches and the dried steam passing off at the side into the end of the 6-in. header. As a further precaution the outer or dead end of either header is drained by a 3-4-in. pipe, connecting into the main drain pipe above the valve, and attached to the vertical portion of this pipe is a glass gauge to reveal to the eye any collection of water inside. Beyond all this, a steam calorimeter is attached to the side of either header, the sampling pipe of which draws from the center of the interior space. Starting with dry steam in the headers, which are protected by hair felt and canvas, a supply of dry steam to the pipes is secured by connecting to the top of the header and taking the steam in each case through a 2-in. angle valve. The proper drainage of the water formed by condensation in the test pipes is secured by pitching them from the inlet end to the discharge end. The 2-in. pipes have a total drop from one end to the other of 16 inches. The 10-in. pipes have a total drop of 6 inches.

The venting of air is secured by the attachment of a 1-4-in. air pipe to each drip end, at a point about 1-2 inch above the line of the bottom of the pipe inside.

The drip end of each test-pipe is provided with a vertical drain pipe of the 1-2 inch size, provided at the bottom with a 1-2-in. globe valve. Attached to the pipe above this valve is a glass water gauge. By means of this glass gauge, which is an all-important appendage to each pipe, a knowledge is had of the exact state of the water condensed in the pipe, and by suitable regulation of the discharge valve the water can be kept drawn down continuously to the desired mark, and all the water discharged to the weighing cask as fast as it collects. To

facilitate the easy regulation of the discharge water, a second discharge pipe of the 1-8-inch size is attached to the drip end of the lower gauge fitting, and this is provided with a 1-8-in. globe valve. The main dependence for the discharge of water into the casks is placed upon this pipe, and its outlet descends to within 6 inches of the bottom. That all the water discharged under the pressure to which it is subjected in the test-pipe may be recovered without loss of evaporation when the pressure is relieved, the cask is partly filled with cold water at the beginning of a test, and the highly heated water is quickly cooled. Each cask rests on an independent platform scale which reads to 1-4 pounds, and the rate of condensation in the pipe for any interval of time, such as a half hour, or an hour, is the increase of weight shown on the scales for that period of time.

It will be observed that a considerable blow of steam occurs from the vent pipes. This is steam in every case and not the water of condensation from the test pipe, and it insures the complete "ventilation," so to speak, of the interior.

So much for the leading features of the plant. Taking up next the coverings themselves; these, I would say first, were bought in open market, and I believe them to be what they were by this method of purchase intended to be, samples of the coverings which are ordinarily supplied by the various manufacturers in the ordinary course of business.

They were applied by workmen familiar with the application of pipe coverings, under intelligent supervision, and in my opinion well butted, jointed and secured. During the progress of the tests they have been frequently pointed up with cement where the joints through continued service have become defective, the same as would be done by the repair force having the care of a steam plant in commercial service, which is well kept up. Before the conclusion of the tests opportunity was given the representatives of each covering to visit the plant, examine his goods, criticize their application, and, where defective, correct the defects. It may be said here that where such defects have been found and corrected no appreciable improvement was produced, thus showing that the coverings were already well applied.

In planning the tests of the 80-pound section of coverings two methods have been pursued. The four pipes, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, have been tested with four different coverings, each of which has been in use without removal during the entire time of the tests which commenced Sept. 7. With the exception of one week, these coverings have been under test 8 to 9 hours per day, each day of the week throughout. On the contrary, No. 1 pipe has been used for testing the same class of coverings, and one or two in addition, for shorter periods. First, the same class of covering as that on No. 5 pipe has been applied to No. 1 pipe and tested about a week. Then the same class of covering as that on No. 4 has been substituted and tested the second week; then the same as No. 3 the third week, and so on; thereby applying one by one the various coverings to the same pipe, and so far as attainable subjecting it to the same surrounding conditions. To a limited extent the same system has been followed on the 150-pounds section of 2-in. pipes; the endeavor being to obtain sufficient data to enable a reliable conclusion to be drawn regarding the effect of all differences of condition.

The tests have started each morning with pipes empty and pipes and coverings cold. A period of 1 1/2-hours has usually sufficed to thoroughly heat the coverings, and after that time for 7 to 7 1/2 hours uniform conditions as to rate of condensation have prevailed. At the end of the day's run, the steam has been shut off from the headers, the pressure allowed to fall, and just before the pressure reaches zero the 1-8-inch drips are blown out and the water remaining in the pipes drained into pulls through the 1-2-in. valves, the pulls being subsequently emptied into the casks. All the water resulting from the preliminary heating of the pipes and coverings and the draining of the apparatus at the end, is collected and weighed in the casks, in addition to that condensed during the period of normal conditions. Half-hourly observations are made of the weight on each scale, so that the condensation due to the preliminary heating can be separately determined, and the record of the test ascertained for any smaller period desired than the whole day's run.

The temperature of the air surrounding the pipes is shown by thermometers in japanned cases which are suspended 24 inches below the coverings, and distributed in various parts of the room; and the condition of the air as regards humidity is shown by wet and dry bulb thermometers.

The pressure in each of the two sections of the apparatus is shown by the gauges attached near each header, and the temperature of the steam by two thermometers placed in the wells which are sunk within. The temperature of the water discharged from the pipes is shown by thermometers in No. 1 and No. 6 discharge pipes. The temperature of the outside surface of the coverings has been found by laying the bulb of a thermometer alongside the covering and protecting it from outside influence by a thick layer of hair felt tied on. Pans of water well protected by hair felt have also been used, encircling the upper half of the pipe, and their temperature taken.

All the various instruments referred to have been observed during the test at uniform time intervals, so as to obtain average records of the attending conditions; and if you will examine the apparatus you will see their various locations.

The presence or absence of air currents about the pipes has been frequently tested by using a delicate anemometer, pointed in various directions; but as a result of these observations no current has at any time been found of sufficient force to move the pan in the least.

These tests have, as a rule, been made with pipe having dead ends and with no circulation of steam through the pipe except that required to supply the loss by condensation, and the small amount escaping at the air-vent—in no case being in excess of one-half of one-horsepower of steam for any one of either the 2-in. or of the 10-in. pipes. To determine whether this method of test is applicable to the ordinary conditions of service where steam is moving through the pipe at a far greater velocity, pipes No. 1 and No. 6 were fitted at their drip ends with steam discharge pipes arranged, as can be seen by inspection, so as to obtain any desired current through the pipe without carrying away with the steam discharged any of the water condensed. The amount discharged was determined by passing the steam through a horizontal orifice 1-2-inch in diameter, and maintaining above it a pressure of about 15 pounds by the gauge. This makes a current through pipe No. 1 having a velocity of about 18 feet per second. It was found as a result of tests made first with no current, and then with the steam moving at the velocity mentioned, that the rate of condensation was unaffected, being the same with moving steam as it was with comparatively dead steam, and this was true whether the pipes were covered or bare.

I have not been able to work out the results of the tests fully as yet—indeed they are not quite completed—

but would say that of the coverings tested, the relative efficiencies as thus far determined are indicated on the placards which I have hung up before you. (These placards are reproduced at the end of the paper.)

The lowest rate of condensation obtained on any of the 2-inch coverings of the 80-pound section has been a total for the entire pipe of 13.46 pounds per hour, and the highest, 15.14 pounds. The lowest of any of the 2-inch coverings of the 150 pounds section has been 10.47 pounds per hour, and the highest 14 pounds per hour. The lowest on any of the 10-inch coverings is 10.67 pounds per hour total for the entire pipe and the highest, 15.93 pounds. All these figures apply to the average rate for a period of 7 or 7 1/2 hours continuous run. The minimum and maximum rates for each of the coverings tested are given in the appended table, together with the condensation in the bare pipes.

The characteristics of the various coverings may be seen by an examination of the various samples attached to the different pipes.

ORDER OF EFFICIENCY.

2-inch coverings—80 pounds pressure:

1. John's Asbestocel.
2. New York Air Cell.
3. Carey's Moulded.
4. Johns' Moulded.
5. Gast's Ambler Air Cell.

2-inch coverings—150 pounds pressure:

1. Johns' Asbesto-Sponge Hair Felt; 3-ply.
2. Johns' Asbesto-Sponge Hair Felt; 2-ply.
3. Asbesto-Sponge Felted (sectional).
4. K. & M. Magnesia (85 per cent. Carb. of Magnesia).
5. Asbestos Fire Felt (Navy Brand).

10-inch coverings—150 pounds pressure:

1. Johns' Asbesto-Sponge Felted.
2. K. & M. Magnesia (85 per cent. Carb. of Magnesia).
3. Asbestos Fire Felt (Navy Brand).
4. Watson's Imperial.

Minimum and Maximum rates of condensation per hour for each of the coverings tested:

2-inch coverings—80 pounds pressure. Length of test pipes 100 feet.

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Johns' Asbestocel	13.46	14.07
New York Air Cell	13.88	14.14
Carey's Moulded	14.18	15.00
Johns' Moulded	14.15	15.07
Gast's Ambler Air Cell	14.60	15.14

2-inch coverings—150 pounds pressure. Length of test pipes 100 feet.

Johns' Asbesto-Sponge Hair Felt; 3-ply	10.47	10.93
Johns' Asbesto-Sponge Hair Felt; 2-ply	11.21	11.29
Asbesto-Sponge Felted (sectional)	11.20	11.57
K. & M. Magnesia (85 per cent Carb. of Magnesia)	11.64	12.20
Asbestos Fire Felt (Navy Brand)	13.18	14.00

10-inch coverings—150 pounds pressure. Length of test pipes 35 feet.

Johns' Asbesto-Sponge Felted	10.67	11.07
K. & M. Magnesia (85 per cent Carb. of Magnesia)	13.00	13.64
Asbestos Fire Felt (Navy Brand)	14.00	14.64
Watson's Imperial	15.79	15.93

Bare pipes:		
2-inch; 80 lbs. pressure	55.75	60.80
2-inch; 150 lbs. pressure	71.78	72.20
10-inch; 150 lbs. pressure	105.9	112.
Temperature air of room (approx.)	50.	75.

TURNING THE TABLES.

Here is an interesting story from the South African Mail, of how a British officer turned the tables upon his captors. Capt. H. C. B. Phillips, of the 13th Imperial Yeomanry, operating with Methuen's forces in the western Transvaal, was going his rounds a few weeks ago, visiting the sentries on the outskirts of his camp when, in an isolated position, he was suddenly confronted by three Boers, of whom two were armed. They made him prisoner, and at once proceeded to divest him of his personal property, uniform, etc. They had got possession of pretty well everything except his spurs, which they ordered him to remove. He declined, at the same time telling his captors that if they wanted them they must take them themselves, whereupon two stooped down to unfasten the straps, Captain Phillips being covered with the rifle of the third man. No sooner, however, had the two men got into the kneeling position than Captain Phillips, with two well-directed blows, bowled them both over, and, seizing the Mauser of one, which had been incautiously laid on the ground, felled the Boer who was covering him with a tremendous blow on the side of the head with the butt-end of the rifle, giving him his quietus, not, however, before he had fired, the bullet passing uncomfortably near to the gallant officers' head. Captain Phillips then turned the tables by securing the two Boers prisoners and marching them into camp.

When Lord Raglan was in the Crimea he was so much disturbed by the profanity of his men that he had the sergeants take down the names of the men using certain particularly objectionable words. Twenty-four hours passed, and at the evening parade Hobson, the adjutant, reported that 300 guilty men were on the parade ground. The Colonel was very wroth—"I told you that the Commander-in-Chief had complained of the beastly words he heard in use among you! Lord Raglan said he was disgusted by it, and I am determined to put a stop to it, d'ye hear? What do you mean you filthy sons of—, you— (many swear words, in the midst of which out blurted the *ississimum verbum*). The colonel got red in the face, stopped, dismissed the men, and deferred the sentences.

They tell an amusing story of Adjutant General Corbin at Cavite. There is a Chinese tailor there of some note for the making of white uniforms, to whom the officers often come from Manila. The General visited Cavite and went to the Chinese to be measured for some clothes. "You will come over to the Oriente tomorrow and bring them to be tried on?" he said. This was not at all the Chinese's idea of doing business; he was used to being "sought after," and none of them care two cents whether they do business or not. "No can do," he said; "Admiral, he come off ship to try on clothes; you come too." It was that or no clothes, and the General had to go back to the Chinese's shop to have his clothes fitted.

A MAMMOTH SAILING SHIP.

Great interest is manifested in the big seven masted schooner, under construction at the busy yards of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, Quincy, Mass. She will be the first 7-master ever built, and probably the largest sailing vessel in the world. She will be 403 feet long over all, or 480 feet long from the tip of her bowsprit to the extreme end of her aftermost boom, and she will be built of steel throughout. Bowdoin B. Crowninshield, who modelled the lines of Lawson's Independence, has designed her; Capt. J. G. Crowley, of Taunton, will manage her; his brother, Capt. Arthur L. Crowley—who has been sailing the Wells, the first six-master—will command her, and her first voyage will be to the Philippines with coal. To go with her 400 feet of length she is 50 feet wide. When loaded she will sink 26 1-2 feet deep, and in so doing will displace 10,000 tons of salt water. The hoops that hold her sails to her masts are big enough for a circus rider to jump through, and her rudder, stood up against an ordinary building, would reach the fourth story window, or, laid flat, would provide ample space on which to place a large dining table and assemble nearly two dozen guests around it.

At intervals along her spar deck are to be five powerful little steam engines for hoisting sails and cargo, and a sixth, larger one, for getting up the anchor. She will be provided with bilge keels—a novelty in sailing vessels—and these will not only reduce the rolling of the ship, but will enable her to point closer. She will also have a double bottom.

The Fore River Company is an up-to-date firm with facilities for building any kind of craft from the largest to the smallest. Considerable work is in hand at present for the U. S. Government, the following warships being under construction: the Des Moines, a cruiser of the Denver class; the New Jersey and Rhode Island, the two largest battleships ordered for our Navy, and the most powerful in the world.

The Pretoria correspondent of the London Morning Post puts the total number of roving Boers in Cape Colony at not more than 1,500, and the entire force of the enemy in the field at between 8,000 and 9,000. The reduction of the enemy's numbers, he points out, is proceeding at the rate of rather over 1,500 monthly. The system of block-houses which Sherman found so effective in guarding the railroad in his rear during his march on Atlanta, Ga., in 1864, has been found equally useful in South Africa. And another American idea, that applied by Sheridan, Custer and others, in following up the Indians in winter so persistently that they could find no rest, has been used with great advantage against the Boers. Nearly all the captures of consequence are made during the early morning, when the Boer is getting his "beauty sleep." He is a heavy sleeper, and if the enemy can steal upon him in the early morning hours his capture is assured. The striking arm of Lord Kitchener is estimated at 45,000 men. Sixty-nine columns are on the move as officially reported, and, according to The Times, these are keeping in check 70 recognized commands and bands of the enemy, of a strength of from 50 to 400 each. There are 26 of them still out in the Transvaal, 31 in the Orange River, and 13 in Cape Colony.

The Christmas number of The Patriotic Review abounds in interesting and valuable reading matter. It is illustrated with two half-tone portraits, one of Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of the Connecticut D. A. R. The contents of this number (bound in Harvard red) are "Captain Clark the Strategist," and why he was given command of the Oregon on her memorable trip, a poem by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; a story by the Rev. Anson Titus of Tufts College; Historic Places to Visit in New York; historical dates in history to remember; the "D. R. Socialist Movement in Chicago;" the second in a series of articles by Elizabeth Porter Gould on Thomas Jefferson; original essay on the "U. S. S. Wasp in the Revolution." Army and Navy notes: At Random bits, official D. R. news, doings of the D. A. R., Colonial Dames, Mayflower Society S. R., story of the Fort Washington Memorial in New York, G. A. R. and W. R. C. notes and miscellaneous matter in variety. This magazine is edited and published and all the business solicited by Miss Brazier, entirely unaided by man or capital. Her

office is at "A." Monroe Hall, Trinity Court, Boston, Mass. Miss Brazier is the New England correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The date for the coronation of King Edward VII. was definitely fixed this week for June 26, 1902.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—50 cents each, postpaid; \$1.00 per set. With studies (10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 42 East 24th St., N. Y. City.

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BORN.

FUGER—At Manila, Philippine Islands, Oct. 29, 1901, to the wife of Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th U. S. Inf., a son.

LOWNDES—Born at San Juan, Porto Rico, on Sunday, Dec. 1, 1901, to the wife of Capt. E. R. Lowndes, U. S. Marine Corps, a son, Edward Rutledge Lowndes, Jr.

MARRIED.

GARDENER-PATTON—On Oct. 28, at the residence of Commissioner Worcester, U. S. Philippine Commission, Manila, by the Rev. Chas. S. Walkley, Chaplain, U. S. A., Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th Inf., Governor of Tayabas Province, to Miss Bessie E. Patton, daughter of the late Capt. J. T. Patton, of Detroit, Mich.

HOFFMAN-THOMPSON—At Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Dec. 5, 1901, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. J. J. Purman, 145 Chapin street, by Dr. S. M. Newman, Lieut. George M. Hoffman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Miss Ruth Thompson.

MERRIAM-LISHMAN—At Denver, Colo., Dec. 8, Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, U. S. A., to Miss Alice Lishman, of Honolulu.

SHAW-ADAMS—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1901, Lieut. George C. Shaw, 13th Inf., and Miss Ida L. Adams.

STUART-COULLING—At San Francisco, Cal. Nov. 23, 1901, Mr. William Stuart, Jr., of Pasadena, Cal., to Miss Maie Coulling, niece of Mrs. Danes, widow of the late Major Henry C. Danes, Art. Corps, U. S. A.

DIED.

BROWN—At Keosauqua, Iowa, Nov. 30, 1901, Major Hugh G. Brown, U. S. A., retired.

EVANS—At Yarmouth, Me., Dec. 3, Mrs. Alice E. Evans, wife of Dr. C. H. Evans, and daughter of the late Carpenter William F. Loughton, U. S. N., of Portsmouth.

McKENNA—At Salt Lake City, Utah, on Nov. 30, P. J. McKenna, M. D., late Senior Assistant Surgeon, 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

POTTER—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9, 1901, Lieut. Col. Carroll H. Potter, U. S. A., retired, of apoplexy.

RICHARDS—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 8, 1901, Lieut. Col. William Vigors Richards, 7th U. S. Infantry.

RUSSEY—At Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1901, Frank H. Russey, formerly clerk in the Chief Engineer's Office, Headquarters Division of the Philippines.

SANFORD—At Stamford Conn. Dec. 5, 1901, Joseph Perry Sanford, formerly a captain in the U. S. Navy, who resigned March 1, 1899.

SMITH—At Jackson, Miss., Dec. 5, 1901, James Argyle Smith, a graduate of the U. S. M. A., and formerly first lieutenant, 6th U. S. Inf.

SPILLANE—At Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1901, Timothy Spillane, ordnance sergeant, U. S. A., retired, aged 58 years. Died at 308 E. Clinch street.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

G. J.—The Journal of the U. S. Artillery Association is published at Fort Monroe, Va.

E. S. C.—Write to the A. G. O., War Department, Washington, D. C., enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, stating facts of your discharge.

W. O.—Lieut. E. T. Donnelly, Art. Corps, is stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y. He is on duty with the 81st Co., of Coast Artillery.

A. A.—We have published fully all official matters relating to Post Exchanges, but it is impossible for us to go over files and pick them out. Our files are available, however, for any one who cares to do so. See Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 30, page 302, for

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work published by Henneberry Publishing Co., of New York and Chicago, which may be of service.

F. L. W.—See Army and Navy Journal of March 23, 1901, page 723, as to the examination of enlisted men for commissions. There is ample opportunity for studious enlisted men to obtain commissions, as you will see by reference to the appointments we have published during the past year.

INQUIRER.—Article 47 of the Navy Regulations of 1900 says: "An officer on the retired list of the Navy shall not be employed on active duty except in time of war." Officers on the retired list of the Army are not detailed to active duty. They may be detailed as superintendents or professors of established military institutes, colleges, etc., if they desire such detail.

R. D. E.—The uniform of an officer on the retired list is that of his actual rank in his regiment or corps when retired. A retired officer with brevet commission, either in the Regular or Volunteer service of the Army of the U. S., may wear the uniform of his highest brevet grade, and an officer who has held a commission, not brevet, in the Volunteer service may wear the uniform of his highest grade of that service.

C.—A soldier serving in any enlistment is eligible to discharge by purchase, provided he is not drawing re-enlistment or continuous service pay (\$2 per month for five years' continuous service).

W. R. S.—We are informed at the War Department that the Government never depends upon getting mail through between October and May between here and Fort Gibbon, Alaska. It is admitted, however, that there have been occasions when the mail has gotten through between those dates, but such cases have been accidental. The Post Office Department makes every endeavor to get official mail through in the winter, but there is no regularity about it.

CORPL. A. I.—Address a stamped envelope to the Adjutant of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and request a copy of the rules governing admission, and the character of the examinations, etc., and a copy will be sent you.

NEW YORK.—If you will name some particular district we will answer your question, but it is not deemed advisable by the War Department to have all the vacancies in districts published.

B. P.—Capt. T. B. Mott, U. S. A., is on duty at Paris, France, as Military Attaché, American Embassy. Apply to Adjutant General, Army and Navy Union, 401 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

D. C. E.—The enlistment of persons whose service during last term of enlistment was not honest and faithful is prohibited.—See Par. 923, Army Regulations, 1901.

Z.—The 4th, 17th and 22d Regiments of Infantry will sail for home beginning not earlier than February or March, and will sail in such order as General Chaffee may think best. No specific date can be given.

C. W. C.—Each Congressional District and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy. Each State is also entitled to have two cadets at the Academy from the State at large. Thirty are also appointed from the United States at large. The appointments from the United States at large, and from the District of Columbia are made by the President, and the others are made by the Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress. Apply to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, for the rules governing admission, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for a reply, and a copy will be sent you.

J. J. V. H. asks where the 17th Infantry from the Philippines is to be stationed. Answer.—Probably at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, although it has not yet been decided.

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93 and 101 Nassau Street. New York.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

An order recently issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India directs that infantry officers no longer wear swords at musketry parades or during field training, and that in future on active service and field maneuvers they will carry a carbine instead.

How completely the purchase system abolished thirty years ago has disappeared from the British Army is shown by the fact that there is now but one officer of cavalry and only fourteen of infantry who obtained their first commissions under it.

In spite of their recent clash of arms, China and Japan appear to have quickly re-established their friendly relations. At all events forty aspirants for commissions in the Chinese Army have been allowed to study in the Japanese Military College at Tokio, and having, we learn from the *Revue du Cercle Militaire*, completed their course of instruction, have returned this month to their native country to serve as sub-lieutenants in the Chinese forces.

Interesting experiments with artillery fire directed against a captive balloon have been lately carried out in Germany, at the School of Instruction at Alten Grobov. The balloon was allowed to ascend to a height of 300 metres (984 feet) and fire was opened upon it at a range of 4,800 metres (very nearly 5,000 yards). Sixty rounds were to have been fired, but at the seventeenth the balloon was struck, the envelope was torn and the gas ignited, the car falling to the ground.

The Hampshire Telegraph says: "The carbine, at least so far as the Cavalry is concerned, may now be considered as discarded forever, instructions having been issued for the magazine Lee-Enfield rifle to be issued in its place. This applies to all provisional regiments of cavalry and the depots at Canterbury; and to ensure the efficiency of the men with the new arm they are to undergo a course of musketry forthwith."

Following is an account of a life-saving kite recently invented by a retired French naval captain, which the latter claims to be a distinct improvement on the rocket apparatus. The appliance is collapsible, and can be stowed away in a very small space. The kite, carrying a coil of rope, can be flown in the roughest weather, and by a special device its course can be maintained at an angle of 45 degrees from the direction of the wind. When required, a circular blade, worked from the spot whence the kite is flown, can be run along the main cord, cutting the attachment of the coil of rope, which unwinds and drops.

The new shell just introduced into the German Army is said to be of immense importance to the artillery in long range duels. By the introduction of a cartridge composed of amorphous phosphorus into the ordinary charge of smokeless powder a thick white smoke is emitted when the shell bursts, thus showing the gunners, even at the greatest distance, where the shell falls. By increasing the proportion of this chemical, which does not lessen the bursting effect, it is possible to deposit in front of the enemy's position a thick bank of white smoke, which for many seconds will altogether obliterate his view of the field. The experiments in the German Army are said to have proved highly satisfactory.

Experiments of great importance have recently been conducted by the infantry of the 8th Russian Army Corps, in the Odessa military district, under the direction of General Myloff, with a view to obtaining more information than has hitherto been available as to the effect which may be expected to be produced by musketry fire upon floating targets, as for instance upon boats carrying troops to attempt a disembarkation. In the first series of experiments, namely, against a target moving parallel to the shore, the mark was a boat, such

as would be used for disembarking troops, filled with dummies representing armed men. This was towed by a steamer across the range, and as a uniform distance from the shore was not maintained, the number of hits obtained were, considering the size and conspicuousness of the target, comparatively few. In the trials against an approaching mark, the same target was used; but it was now attached to a cable 2,000 yards in length, the other end of which was brought ashore and made fast to a carriage to which four horses were harnessed.

LOSS OF THE COBRA.

The following extracts from an article in *The Army and Navy Illustrated*, of London, on the loss of the British torpedo boat destroyer *Cobra* will be of interest to all who are following the development of vessels of that type:

"It is, of course, very deplorable indeed that within a short space of time both the *Viper* and the *Cobra* should have been lost. But there is no cause for frenzied alarm in either of these disasters. The *Viper* ran upon rocks, a fate that may befall any ship. When one end of her rested on these rocks and the other end was lifted by a wave, the *Viper* split in the middle and became a total wreck. A few people surmised from this that, if a vessel of this class should be lifted at either end by waves, the result might be the same. The fate of the *Cobra* shows that their surmise was only too correct. Who is to blame? The makers in part, for not calculating more closely the effect that wave-action would have upon a vessel heavy in the middle and light at each end. The Admiralty in part, for not taking special precautions to ensure the safety of a type of ship admitted to be experimental in character. At the same time, it is impossible to blame very severely either the makers or the Admiralty. These turbine destroyers are on their trial. It is impossible to tell without experience exactly what they will do under certain circumstances. It is extremely difficult to make even an approximate calculation. The *Cobra* was known to be weaker than other destroyers, but the Admiralty decided that she could not be strengthened unless she was almost entirely rebuilt, and this they did not consider to be necessary. They thought that her strength was sufficient. The event has proved that they were wrong. Their mistake has cost us terribly dear, but who can say that such mistakes are avoidable? Only the people who never make any mistakes themselves.

"The problem which shipbuilders are trying to solve in building these destroyers is to combine great speed with sufficient strength. Probably we shall have to be content with a slower rate. We certainly must not sacrifice seaworthiness to speed, as seems to have been done in the *Cobra's* case. The *Cobra* was originally designed to carry engines less in weight by thirty tons than those with which she was actually fitted. Furthermore, the alterations that were made before the Admiralty took her over from the Elswick yard added weight amidships and lightened the ship at either end. Now, if you have a long, narrow vessel, very heavy in the middle and comparatively light at the ends, it stands to reason that there is a serious risk in lifting up each end and leaving the middle without support. This was what happened to the *Cobra*, and the result shows that we must not run such a risk again. There was this, too: the action of the waves did not merely lift her at each end and leave the middle of the ship unsupported; it brought a sideways strain to bear upon her when the unsuccessful effort was made to turn her head up into the wind. She could not bear the double force of an angry sea, and she parted asunder. So, at least, the court-martial decided, and so far as we can see no other explanation will suffice. She certainly did not touch ground, and the suggestion that she ran into a floating derelict, though it naturally com-

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mends itself to the builders of the vessel, was not supported by the evidence."

There is a possibility of further trouble between China and the allied Powers because of the alleged violation by the Chinese Government of that section of the international protocol which forbids for two years the importation of ammunition, firearms, and materials for their manufacture into Chinese territory. It is charged that in spite of this agreement the Chinese are not only importing vast supplies of war materials, but that their arsenals and forges are working to their utmost capacity in producing rifles, cartridges and cannon. The Chinese officials have offered no explanation for this tremendous activity, but it is regarded in Washington with unceasing suspicion. The State Department has been advised of the facts, and it is intimated that a protest will be addressed by the United States and other nations to the Chinese Government. Coming almost simultaneously with the indications of another Boxer uprising, this glaring display of bad faith on the part of China is certainly disquieting.

A German paper tells the story of a German officer who, in command of some Boers, managed to surprise a British train at some small wayside station. There was some excellent whiskey on board, and the Boers soon sampled it, with the result that the good British spirit did its duty by laying them out fast asleep on the platform. Here they were found and captured by some English troops, who, in their turn, took a little from a half-empty cask, with the result that acting on half-starved men, the whiskey sent them to sleep in their turn. When the Boers woke up, they recaptured their capturers, and thus in a few hours there was one British victory and two Boer victories added to the record.

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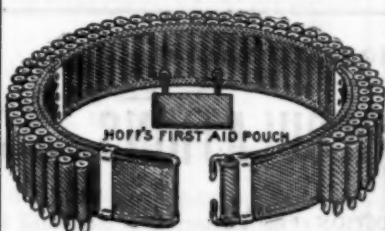
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DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

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 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:
 Dept. of North Philippines.—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
 Dept. of South Philippines.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Cebu, island of Cebu, P. I.
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur.
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio.

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 Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the domestic rates of postage. Mail for China must be paid for at foreign rates.

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Band and Companies I, K and L, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; M, West Point, N. Y.; B, C, D, ordered from Manila to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Keogh, Mont.
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.
 9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; to sail on transport Buford from New York about Jan. 15 for Manila. Troops A, B, C and D, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; to sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, Dec. 16. E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to sail for Manila, Dec. 3, from New York City.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and G, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; D, Fort Bliss, Tex.
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assinaboine, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E and H, Fort Logan, Col.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
 15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila, Headquarters and Cos. E, F, H, I, K, L and M, ordered to sail to Manila on the transport Hancock about Dec. 10, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th, Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 17th Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st Fort Sheridan, Ill.
 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Fort Ill, Ok. Ty.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 10th Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.
 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.
 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.
 25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Ft. Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; 52nd Co., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 55th Co., Ft. Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th and 61st Cos., San Francisco, Cal.; 62nd Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63rd and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th Co., Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th Co., Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th and 71st Cos., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Greble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.
 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.
 107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th Co., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Canby, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.
 3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.
 5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort

Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Elbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila.
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines, except Co. B, which is in Field, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal. The companies in the Philippines should be addressed at Manila.
 10th Inf.—Headquarters and B, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.
 11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.
 12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.
 15th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M. Address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
 16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.
 18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Tex.; I, Fort Du Chene, Utah; K, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah.
 19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.
 21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.
 23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; A, B, C and D, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (temporarily); I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.
 25th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines. Address, Manila.
 26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 27th Inf.—Hdqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga. The headquarters, staff and band at Plattsburg Barracks and the 1st Battalion, 27th Inf. (at Fort McPherson), will proceed to San Francisco in time to embark at that port on the transport Sheridan, Dec. 16, for Manila.
 28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
 30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; F, Albonito, P. R.

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 From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & C. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of India, Dec. 30; Empress of Japan, Jan. 27; Empress of China, Feb. 24. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Miowera, Dec. 13; Aorangi, Jan. 10.
 From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Braemer, Dec. 23; Glenogle, Jan. 3; Tacoma, Jan. 27.

Bubonic plague is spreading in Honolulu, particularly among the Asiatics, and it is charged that the health authorities of the city are concealing the facts, the Honolulu papers not being allowed to print any particulars. The port of Honolulu is to be Quarantined against the world. The San Juan News states that Capt. C. A. Fagler, Eng. Corps, U. S. A., stationed in that city has been elected captain of a football team recently organized there.

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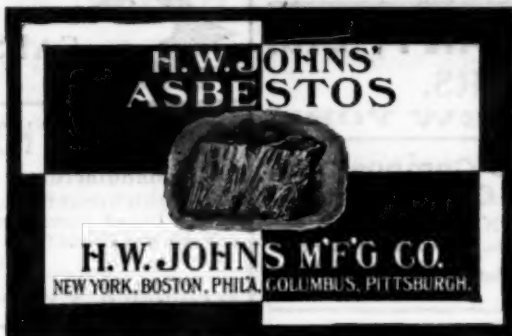
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